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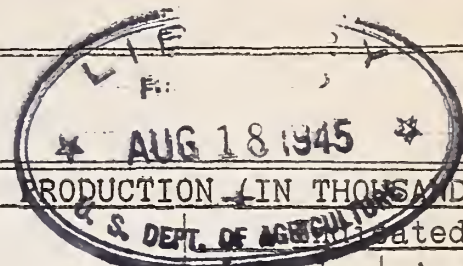
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Reserve

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES



CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated August 1, 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	July 1, 1939	August 1, 1939
Corn, all.....bu.	23.0	27.7	27.1	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,570,795	2,459,888
Wheat, all....."	13.4	13.3	13.3	752,952	930,801	716,655	731,432
Winter....."	14.5	13.8	14.3	560,160	686,637	537,767	550,710
All spring....."	10.6	11.9	11.0	192,792	244,164	178,888	180,722
Durum....."	9.4	11.4	10.1	35,076	40,445	30,890	31,382
Other spring....."	10.9	12.0	11.2	157,716	203,719	147,998	149,340
Oats....."	27.7	29.7	26.7	1,049,300	1,053,839	872,823	898,026
Barley....."	20.7	24.0	20.5	233,021	252,139	245,886	257,008
Rye....."	11.1	13.8	10.0	36,330	55,039	41,486	40,834
Buckwheat....."	15.8	14.8	14.8	7,964	6,682	-----	5,776
Flaxseed....."	5.9	8.6	7.7	11,943	8,171	15,398	15,750
Rice....."	47.5	49.0	48.8	43,387	52,303	50,278	50,822
Grain sorghums....."	11.8	12.9	10.4	86,296	100,816	-----	90,381
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.43	1.27	68,765	80,299	72,794	73,301
Hay, wild....."	.76	.89	.78	9,414	10,444	8,856	8,914
Hay, clover and timothy ¹"	1.10	1.30	1.10	26,577	27,754	23,807	23,773
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.14	1.96	24,097	28,858	26,561	26,516
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	² 731	² 914	² 784	12,638	15,268	11,897	12,252
Peanuts ³lb.	714	764	714	989,014	1,309,400	-----	1,299,930
Potatoes.....bu.	111.4	123.1	116.1	372,258	371,617	366,074	356,834
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.2	86.8	88.6	70,690	76,647	78,933	78,561
Tobacco.....lb.	803	860	918	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,654,622	1,655,658
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,779	5,779
Sugar beets....."	11.1	12.5	11.0	8,486	11,614	10,162	10,317
Broomcorn....."	² 267.8	² 278.9	² 251.4	44	37	-----	28
Hops.....lb.	1,198	1,119	1,252	⁴ 34,079	⁴ 35,261	39,534	39,060
Condition August 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples ⁵	55	50	65	-----	-----	-----	-----
Apples, com'l crop bu.	---	---	---	96,469	82,395	-----	102,630
Peaches, total crop "	58	60	68	⁴ 54,151	⁴ 51,945	61,673	61,164
Pears, total crop.... "	60	68	64	⁴ 25,489	⁴ 32,473	30,763	30,645
Grapes ⁶ton	76	82	83	⁴ 2,215	2,704	2,605	2,644
Pecans.....lb.	---	41	47	65,313	49,721	-----	62,312
Pasture.....	65	83	69	-----	-----	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	75	87	89	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	72	79	76	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ² Pounds. ³ Picked and threshed.
⁴ Includes some quantities not harvested.
⁵ Condition on August 1 in States having commercial production.
⁶ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1939

(Continued)

August 10, 1939,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1939	1939 Percent of 1938
	Average 1928-37	1938		
Corn, all.....	99,798	91,792	90,734	98.8
Wheat, all.....	55,804	70,221	55,000	78.3
Winter.....	38,160	49,711	38,572	77.6
All spring.....	17,645	20,510	16,428	80.1
Durum.....	3,355	3,545	3,095	87.3
Other spring.....	14,290	16,965	13,333	78.6
Oats.....	37,452	35,477	33,574	94.6
Barley.....	11,017	10,513	12,546	119.3
Rye.....	3,179	3,979	4,100	103.0
Buckwheat.....	508	453	390	86.1
Flaxseed.....	2,035	954	2,034	213.2
Rice.....	913	1,068	1,042	97.6
Grain sorghums.....	7,293	7,792	8,729	112.0
Cotton.....	¹ 36,801	¹ 25,018	¹ 24,943	99.7
Hay, all tame.....	55,517	56,309	57,801	102.6
Hay, wild.....	12,154	11,774	11,386	96.7
Hay, clover and timothy ²	23,981	21,320	21,516	100.9
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,442	13,462	13,551	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,740	1,671	1,562	93.5
Soybeans ³	4,246	6,858	8,119	118.4
Cowpeas ³	2,339	3,057	2,651	86.7
Peanuts ⁴	1,377	1,713	1,820	106.2
Velvetbeans ³	100	129	123	95.3
Potatoes.....	3,343	3,020	3,074	101.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	835	883	887	100.5
Tobacco.....	1,700	1,603	1,802	112.5
Sorgo for sirup.....	214	190	195	102.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	213	294	262	89.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	130	137	140	102.2
Sugar beets.....	763	930	937	100.8
Broomcorn.....	334	263	222	84.4
Hops.....	28	32	31	99.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	333,819	328,761	316,585	96.3

¹ Acreage in cultivation July 1.² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.³ Grown alone for all purposes.⁴ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Harry L. Brown

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

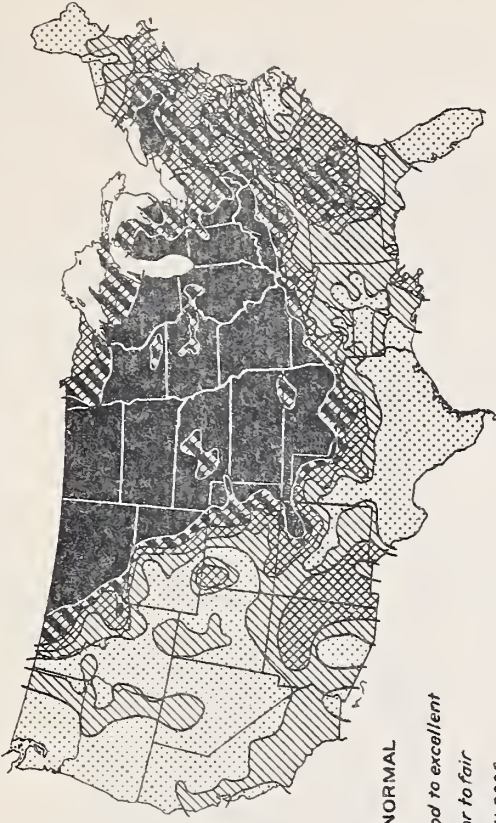
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PASTURE CONDITION *

AUGUST 1, 1934



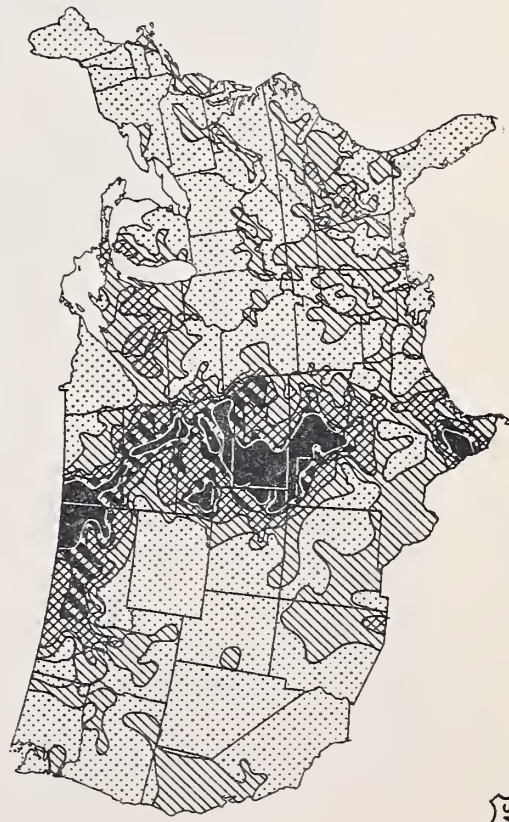
AUGUST 1, 1936 *



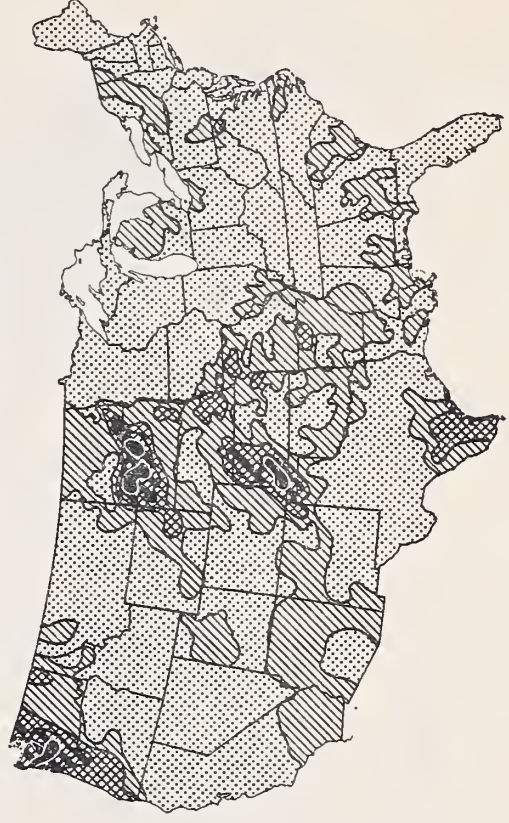
PERCENT OF NORMAL

80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

AUGUST 1, 1937 *



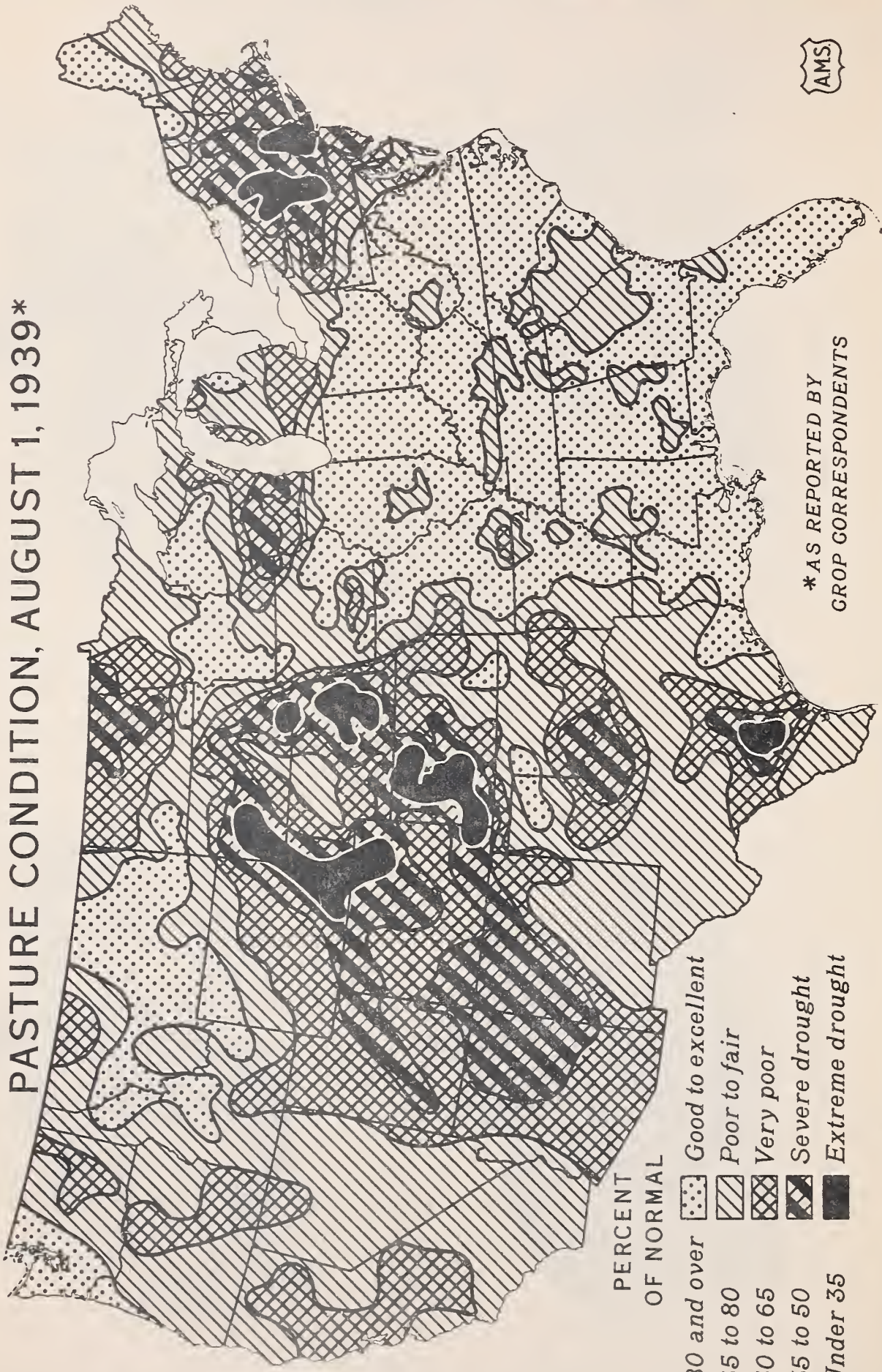
AUGUST 1, 1938 *



* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS



PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1939*



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1939

Shortage of rainfall during July dried out pastures and ranges and caused a drastic reduction in prospects for corn and other late crops in extensive northeastern and western areas. On the other hand conditions continued unusually favorable for growing crops in the central and eastern Corn Belt and in much of the Cotton Belt and in those areas prospects improved. For the country as a whole the net change in crop prospects from a month earlier has been small. Wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, rice, hay crops, beans and sugar beets are now expected to yield somewhat better than seemed probable a month ago and a good yield of cotton is now expected. Prospects for corn have been reduced by more than a hundred million bushels or 4 percent, prospects for rye, potatoes and sweetpotatoes have declined slightly and grain sorghums are expected to give a rather low yield per acre.

Considering all crops and conditions as they were on August 1, the outlook is for an unusually good composite yield per acre on a relatively small total crop acreage with a smaller than usual proportion of the acreage devoted to those crops which usually have a high value per acre. Yields per acre of individual crops are now expected to average nearly 7 percent higher than in the 1923-32 period, prior to the more severe of recent droughts, and higher than in individual recent years except 1920, 1937 and 1938. Yields of most small grains, grain sorghum and hay crops are only fair because of drought, but corn, cotton, beans, potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane and soybeans are expected to give excellent yields. The aggregate acreage of crops harvested seems likely to be about 7 percent below the pre-drought average and lower than in any recent years except 1934 and 1936, and the most important reductions have been made in corn and cotton. Allowing for

such shifts in acreage, the aggregate production of principal crops as now indicated, combined in proportion to normal value per unit, would show a nearly 6 percent decrease as compared with the pre-drought years.

Percent indications are that the total supply of feed grains on farms and supplies of hay will both be ample but only about 5 percent larger in relation to the numbers of livestock to be fed than the average for the pre-drought period, whereas last year supplies per unit of livestock were unusually large, nearly 13 percent above the average. Current indications of the production of the principal food crops show no sign of shortages. The wheat, bean and potato crops are each expected to be 3 or 4 percent below the 10-year average which includes the drought years, but the indicated production of rye, rice, sweetpotatoes, sugar cane, sugar beets, peaches, pears and grapes are all 10 percent or more above average.

Although the national figures indicate generally ample feed supplies, severe shortages are faced by farmers in important sections of the country. Weather conditions have been remarkably favorable for corn and some other late crops in the whole area extending from west central Minnesota, western Iowa and central Missouri eastward to central Pennsylvania and eastern North Carolina. But just west of this favored area and particularly in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas there was a repetition of the abnormally hot and dry July weather which has had such an unfavorable effect on corn production in these States during nearly all of the last 10 years.

Over a large area corn has been damaged beyond recovery. However, sorghums which have been extensively substituted for corn in portions of these States may still show substantial recovery as a result of the rains and cooler weather during the first week of August.

The hot dry weather of July also caused further serious deterioration of Western ranges. Range conditions on August 1 appear to have been particularly bad in western Kansas and central Colorado and decidedly poor in a larger area which extended from west central South Dakota to central Arizona and covered large sections in northwestern New Mexico, Utah and southern Wyoming. While the situation is not in any way comparable with the exceptional drought of 1934, the condition of ranges in the Western range area as a whole averaged about as low as on August 1 in 1931, 1933 and 1936 and much lower than in any other recent years. As considerable areas have had rain since the first of August and most sections have considerable hay on hand, no heavy liquidation of livestock in the range area is indicated, but many sheep and cattle men will sell closer than was expected a few months ago. The abundance of feed in the central and eastern Corn Belt should support the demand for feeder cattle and sheep moved from the drought areas.

Another area which suffered severely from drought in July extended over eastern Pennsylvania, most of New Jersey, southern and eastern New York, and southern New England. Rains late in July brought relief to much of this area, and may have revived some crops which were seriously threatened, but crop losses have been heavy and many dairymen are faced with a critical shortage of hay.

On August 1, pastures in the central and eastern Corn Belt and in the Southeast were good to excellent, but drought in July sharply reduced the condition of pastures in the Northeastern, western Great Lakes, Great Plains, and Rocky Mountain areas. In the country as a whole the condition of pastures on August 1 was above the 1928-37 average for that date, but substantially below the corresponding average for pre-drought years.

Milk production in the United States on August 1 was 1 to 2 percent less than a year earlier but still relatively high as compared with that date in other years. The decline during July was sharp in the Northeastern States where drought severely affected pastures, but production held up better than usual in the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere, there was only about the usual decline for the month.

Egg production on August 1 was about 1 percent larger than a year ago and about 3 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average for the date. August reports for individual farms compared with those for a year ago indicated the number of layers was about 3 percent larger and the number of pullets not yet of laying age was more than 6 percent larger.

Major fruit crop prospects declined slightly during July due to the dry weather. Losses were not serious, however, in the important producing areas. The production of cherries and apricots is the largest of record and a near-record grape crop is in prospect. Above average supplies of commercial apples are expected in all sections except the South Central and Western groups of States. Although the outlook for peaches and pears declined slightly during July, total supplies are expected to be well above average. A bumper crop of prunes for canning and drying is expected in Oregon and Washington; production for fresh shipment in these States is only slightly above average. A light crop of dried prunes is expected in California. Pecan prospects are below average, but large crops of walnuts and almonds are expected. The August 1 condition of oranges from the 1939 bloom is 6 points lower than on the same date last year, and the condition of grapefruit is 18 points lower than a year ago.

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Due chiefly to unfavorable weather during July, which decreased the prospective yields per acre of some kinds of vegetables, the total production of commercial vegetables in areas supplying the fresh market during August will be about 8 percent below the heavy production obtained in 1938, but about 16 percent greater than average. The vegetable crops which show prospects for smaller supplies than were available for August markets last year include snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, peppers, spinach and tomatoes. Larger tonnages of lima beans, cantaloups, celery, sweet corn, onions and watermelons will be available.

CORN: A 1939 corn crop of 2,459,888,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 prospects. This is a decline of 110,907,000 bushels, or about 4 percent, from the July 1 estimate. Marked increases in the Eastern Corn Belt States, Iowa and Minnesota, were more than offset by declines in other areas, particularly in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas. The indicated 1939 production is 3 percent less than the 1938 crop of 2,542,238,000 bushels and 7 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 2,309,674,000 bushels. The 10-year average contains the 3 drought years of 1930, 1934 and 1936 when the production ranged from 1,461,123,000 bushels to 2,080,421,000 bushels. The indicated production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota report excellent growing conditions during July and the crop throughout that area is about 2 weeks earlier than usual. Most of the hybrid corn is grown in these States. The Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska were hard hit by dry, hot weather and grasshoppers. In these 4 States production declined 49 percent, or 146,989,000 bushels, from July 1 to August 1. Recent rains have temporarily checked deterioration over much of that section, but a large part of the acreage was beyond recovery from a grain yield standpoint. In the Northeastern States a July drought reduced yield prospects. Favorable conditions prevailed over most of the upper South Atlantic States. In the Southeastern States and the Eastern States of the South Central Group, excessive rains lowered yield prospects. In the Western States of this group, yields were reduced by drought and high temperatures. Over most of the Mountain States drought, heat and grasshoppers combined to cause a decline. Increases are shown for the Pacific Coast States.

WHEAT: A total 1939 wheat crop of 731,432,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 reports on yield per acre and condition. This is an increase of 14,777,000 bushels over the indicated production on July 1. Both winter and spring wheat estimates are higher than a month earlier, with winter wheat accounting for most of the increase in total wheat production. The estimated production of all wheat in 1938 was 930,801,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production is 752,952,000 bushels.

The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 530,710,000 bushels, compared with 686,637,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and 560,160,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The estimate for August 1 indicates an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels over the production indicated on July 1. Harvesting was largely completed by August 1, except in the extreme northern and northwestern areas.

The 1939 winter wheat yield per acre is 14.3 bushels, compared with 13.8 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 14.5 bushels. On July 1 the indicated yield was 13.9 bushels.

Most of the increase since July 1 has occurred in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, California and Oregon. The month was favorable for harvesting of wheat and yields have turned out generally better than earlier expected. Quality has been good/except in the western Great Plains Area where both yields and quality were substantially reduced by hot, dry weather. Harvesting of wheat was completed in Texas, Oklahoma and all except extreme western Kansas before the high July temperatures. Very little damage resulted from black stem rust this year. Threshing of shock wheat was delayed somewhat during July in parts of the soft wheat belt by frequent rains.

The total spring wheat crop of 180,722,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 conditions is 1,334,000 bushels above the July 1 forecast and compares with the 1938 production of 244,164,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 192,792,000 bushels. Prospects for production of both Durum and other spring varieties improved during July.

Production of other spring wheat is indicated to be 149,340,000 bushels, or 1,342,000 bushels greater than on July 1. This increase resulted principally from improved conditions in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and the Pacific Northwest. Excessive heat in July resulted in yields lower than were anticipated earlier in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. Harvesting was completed earlier than usual over much of the hard spring wheat area, partly because warm weather resulted in early maturity, and partly because farmers in many sections harvested early to prevent more serious losses from grasshoppers.

Improved prospects in South Dakota resulted in a Durum wheat crop 492,000 bushels larger than was forecast on July 1. The estimated 1939 production now stands at 31,382,000 bushels, which is 10 percent lower than the 10-year (1928-37) average production and about 22 percent below the 1938 crop estimate. This crop was able to withstand high July temperatures better than most other crops, and in spite of grasshopper damage in some sections, yield prospects were maintained or improved during July.

OATS: The 1939 oats crop is estimated at 898,026,000 bushels. This is an increase of 25,203,000 bushels, or 3 percent, over the July 1 estimate. The 1938 crop totaled 1,053,839,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production was 1,049,300,000 bushels.

The increase in total production during July was due mostly to improvement in Minnesota, Iowa and North and South Dakota. Although straw was short, heads filled well and quality and weight of grain per bushel were generally good in this area. Prospects also improved during July in California, Washington and Oregon. In the eastern Corn Belt, the yield per acre in Ohio was increased one bushel over July 1, the Illinois yield was reduced one bushel, and the Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin yields were unchanged from a month ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1939

August 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

There has been very little damage to the crop from rust, lodging and sprouting in the shock. Due to shortness of straw more than the usual proportion of the acreage was cut with the combine. A comparatively large acreage was cut for hay in low yielding areas.

The yield per acre is now estimated at 26.7 bushels. This compares with the July 1 indicated yield of 26.0 bushels, the 1938 yield of 29.7 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 27.7 bushels.

BARLEY: August 1 prospects indicate a 1939 barley crop of 257,008,000 bushels. This is an increase of 5 percent, or 11,122,000 bushels over the July 1 estimate. The present outlook is for a crop about 2 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 252,139,000 bushels, and 10 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) production of 233,021,000 bushels. The increase over last year, as well as the average, is due to increased acreage in the winter barley area and to both increased acreage and yield in the Pacific Coast States. Barley production in the North Central States, where approximately two-thirds of the crop is usually produced, is about 3 percent less than last year.

The yield per acre is now indicated to be 20.5 bushels. The 1938 yield was 24.0 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 20.7 bushels. Yields are highly variable this year. In Minnesota, the most important barley State, yields per acre are expected to be about 3.0 bushels above the average and the crop there is of good quality. In North Dakota, where a considerable acreage was seeded late, the crop greatly benefited by the favorable June weather, but this was about offset by the dry, hot weather in July. A poor fill is reported. In South Dakota, maturity was hastened by the high temperatures and a considerable acreage was harvested early in order to check further grasshopper injury, but the crop was far enough advanced to escape severe damage. Yields in Wisconsin are spotted, but the quality is expected to be good. In Iowa and Illinois considerable rust and scab are reported. As a result of losses from heat, drought and grasshoppers barley yields were low in Nebraska, Kansas and in the dry land farming areas of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Barley prospects improved during July in Washington and Oregon, also in California, where harvesting is practically completed, yields are above early expectations.

RYE: The August 1 estimate of the 1939 rye crop was 40,834,000 bushels, a decrease of 652,000 bushels, or about 2 percent from the July 1 estimate. In 1938, the rye crop totaled 55,039,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 36,330,000 bushels. The reduction in the rye harvest this year in comparison with a year ago is due mostly to lower yields in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The yield per acre this year of 10.0 bushels compares with 13.8 in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 11.1 bushels.

BUCKWHEAT: The indicated production of 5,776,000 bushels of buckwheat is the smallest crop on record. The production in 1938 was 6,682,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 7,964,000 bushels. The smaller crop in prospect this year is due to continued decline in acreage, and to yields which, although equal to last year, are still below average.

The acreage for harvest, estimated to be 390,000 acres, is 14 percent lower than the 453,000 acres harvested last year, and 22 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) average of 508,000 acres.

The further reduction in acreage this year is attributed to dry weather at planting time in the Northeastern States. In the other important buckwheat States spring weather was favorable for fully carrying out intentions for planting other spring crops, and it was unnecessary to resort to buckwheat as an emergency crop on otherwise unused acreage.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is indicated to be 15,750,000 bushels, an increase of 352,000 bushels over the July 1 forecast. A crop of this size would exceed the combined production of the two years, 1937 and 1938, and would be the largest crop produced since 1930. The increase in production can be attributed largely to the sharp increase in acreage, although the prospective per acre yield is higher than for any year since 1927, with the exception of 1938. Acreage shifts in recent years have been in the direction of a larger proportion of the acreage in the higher yielding areas. Production averaged 11,943,000 bushels during the 10-year period, 1928-37.

The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 7.7 bushels compared to a July 1 yield of 7.6 bushels and to the 10-year (1928-37) average of 5.9 bushels.

Minnesota flaxseed crop prospects show some improvement from July 1. Bolls are well filled with plump berries. Many fields are weedy but weeds came too late to affect filling. Yield prospects also improved in South Dakota, Kansas and Missouri where harvest is practically completed. Late planted fields in Montana and North Dakota are being severely damaged by grasshoppers. California, a State in which flaxseed production has been of commercial importance since 1934, has a prospective crop this year of 1,760,000 bushels.

The August 1 estimate of production does not include production in Texas, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho where information secured a month ago indicated there might be a total of around 43,000 acres for harvest in 1939.

RICE: The indicated production of rice as of August 1 is 50,822,000 bushels. This is about 1 percent larger than on July 1, 3 percent less than 1938, and 17 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average. Combined production in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas is given at 42,542,000 bushels. In 1938, these States produced 43,203,000 bushels and the average production is 35,521,000 bushels. The California rice prospect is given at 8,280,000 bushels as compared with 9,100,000 bushels in 1938, and the average production of 7,827,000 bushels.

In Louisiana, frequent rainfall during July was, on the whole favorable, but toward the close of the month interfered somewhat with maturing of the crop. The indicated yield per acre of 41.0 bushels on August 1 was 1 bushel higher than on July 1. In Arkansas, abundant rainfall was also beneficial though it has caused the fields to be somewhat grassy. The indicated yield per acre of 53 bushels is 1 bushel higher than a month ago. In Texas, ample rains during July relieved all danger of water shortage. While the crop had a late start, it made good progress during the month, and the indication of 51 bushels remains the same as a month ago.

In California, there is a general complaint concerning the growth of weeds, and need for warmer weather to hasten maturity. The indicated yield of 69 bushels per acre is 1 bushel less than on July 1.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: A grain sorghum crop of 90,381,000 bushels is indicated on the basis of August 1 condition. This production is about 10 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 100,816,000 bushels but nearly 5 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 86,296,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 of 10.4 bushels compares with the 1938 yield of 12.9 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 11.8 bushels.

The acreage of grain sorghums for harvest in 1939 is estimated at 8,729,000 or the second largest on record and only 7 percent less than the 1935 acreage when the harvested area reached 9,354,000 acres. In 1938, 7,792,000 acres were harvested and the 10-year (1928-37) acreage is 7,293,000 acres. The acreage in South Dakota more than doubled. Increases compared with 1938 also occurred in Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas with no change or moderate reductions recorded for all other States.

Sorghums suffered generally from hot dry weather during July. Growth has been slow and by August 1 many fields were firing badly and it was apparent abandonment of planted acreage would not only be heavy but a considerable part of the acreage remaining for harvest would produce little or no grain. Rains occurring since August 1 have been beneficial to sorghums over much of the western great plains area.

BROOMCORN: On the basis of reports from broomcorn growers about August 1 and other available data, the 1939 broomcorn production is indicated at 27,800 tons, compared with 36,700 tons in 1938 and 44,500 tons, the 1928-37 average. This production compares with recent previous low production figures of 28,700 tons in 1934 and 30,000 tons in 1933, and is due to a reduction in acreage as well as low prospective yields.

The area for harvest is estimated at 222,000 acres compared with 263,000 acres in 1938 and 334,000 acres, the 10-year (1928-37) average. Plantings were reduced drastically below 1938 in all States except New Mexico, which reported an increase of 6 percent. Illinois reported a reduction of 21 percent in acreage for harvest, Oklahoma 20 percent, Texas 28 percent, Colorado 22 percent and Kansas 15 percent. For the United States as a whole, the acreage for harvest is the lowest since 1925, when the harvested acreage was also 222,000 acres. Because of drought and other unfavorable conditions, abandonment of acreage in western Oklahoma and western Kansas is heavier than usual. But rains since August 1 in the Dwarf Areas of these two States may improve prospects materially. In the Lindsay District the early crop is practically all harvested with yields below average. Prospects for the late crop are poor, due to drought in July. Abandonment of acreage in the Lindsay District was much heavier than usual.

For the United States the yield per acre is estimated at 251.4 pounds per acre, compared with 273.9 pounds in 1938 and 267.8 pounds, the 1928-37 average.

SOYBEANS: The condition of soybeans of 89 percent is the highest August 1 condition on record, and compares with 87 percent on August 1 last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 75 percent. The crop is making the most favorable growth in the five North Central States which produce most of the commercial crop. In these States the August 1 condition ranges from 9 to 18 points above average. Condition is only a little above average in the Southern States. Condition is below average in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, which have experienced a very dry season, and in Oklahoma.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1939

August 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas is 76 percent compared with 79 percent last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 72 percent. In most of the important cowpea States, the condition of the crop on August 1 is considerably lower than last year, and only about average, excepting in Virginia and the Carolinas, which are higher than average. Although the condition is above average in the northern fringe of the cowpea-producing States, the acreage in those States is relatively small. August 1 condition applies to soybeans and cowpeas grown alone for all purposes.

PEANUTS: A record acreage of peanuts for picking and threshing is in prospect this season in all areas, according to reports from growers stating their intentions as of August 1. Should these intentions materialize, the total acreage utilized for this purpose would be 1,820,000 acres, compared with the previous record of 1,713,000 acres estimated harvested last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 1,377,000 acres. The indicated increase in acreage this year over that harvested last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area, 2.9 percent; Southeastern area, 6.3 percent; and Southwestern area, 10.2 percent.

Production in the Southeastern area is expected to be slightly less than last year due to a much lower yield per acre as a result of excessive rainfall during most of the growing season. Yield per acre in the Southwestern area is expected to about equal that of last year, while in the Virginia-Carolina area, where the season has been generally favorable and the crop well cultivated, prospects are for a yield per acre about 14 percent above that produced last year. The indicated production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year by areas is: Virginia-Carolina area, this year 471,600,000 pounds, last year 401,285,000 pounds; Southeastern area, this year 659,325,000 pounds, last year 754,565,000 pounds; and Southwestern area, this year 169,005,000 pounds, last year 153,550,000 pounds.

Assuming the 5-year (1933-37) average relation between the estimated picked and threshed production and the estimated commercial production, the present indicated production for picking and threshing would indicate an approximate commercial production of 415,000,000 pounds in the Virginia-Carolina area, 540,000,000 pounds in the Southeastern area, and 110,000,000 pounds in the Southwestern area.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The August 1 condition indicates a dry edible bean crop of 12,252,000 bags of 100 pounds each. This is approximately 20 percent less than the 1938 crop of 15,268,000 bags, but only 3 percent less than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 12,638,000 bags. The average yield per acre indicated on August 1 is 784 pounds which compares with 914 pounds per acre harvested in 1938, and 731 pounds, the 1928-37 average yield.

In the Western States the crop on irrigated land was, for the most part, in good condition on August 1, but from Wyoming south through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona (the pinto bean-producing States) the prospects for dryland beans were generally poor because of continued dry weather since planting time. Cool weather has been favorable for the development of the California dryland bean crop despite continued dry weather in important bean producing areas in that State. In Michigan, which produces the bulk of the nation's supply of pea beans, the early planted acreage started blossoming during late July with the crop in many areas in need of rain and cooler temperatures. Conditions are spotted in New York, but the indicated yield is the same as on July 1.

SUGARBEETS: The 1939 crop of sugarbeets for sugar is indicated at 10,317,000 tons, which is about 2 percent more than was indicated on July 1. In 1938, the production was 11,614,000 tons, and the 10-year (1928-37) average was 8,486,000 tons. The crop of 1938 was the largest ever produced in the United States. Acreage for harvest in 1939 is approximately the same as in 1938, but the indicated yield per acre of 11.0 tons is considerably below the 12.5 tons produced last year.

The Colorado crop declined during the month of July. Plantings were late, stands were thin, and there is some shortage of irrigation water. The poorest yield prospects are in the principal producing area of northern Colorado and in the Arkansas Valley.

In California, prospects declined slightly during July. The stands remain good, and insect pests and disease are causing little damage. Water shortage has developed only in a few places.

On July 1 the prospects for beets in Utah were not so favorable because the crop was reported to have germinated poorly, was suffering somewhat from frost, and had a poor stand because of dry weather at planting time. However, during the month of July, the crop is reported to have made a remarkable recovery. While shortage of irrigation water is reported in that State, the sugarbeet crop has been given first call upon available supplies. A somewhat similar improvement took place in Idaho. Little change is shown in Montana from a month ago. In Wyoming, there is a shortage of water in some areas which about offsets the improvement in prospects elsewhere in the State. In Nebraska, sugarbeet prospects are little different from a month ago. Supplies of irrigation water are generally adequate in the North Platte Valley, but short in some sections of the Central Platte Valley.

Crop prospects improved materially in Ohio as the result of rains late in June. The beets are very late, however, and crop prospects are still somewhat below average. No change in prospects is shown for Michigan.

SUGARCANE: The production of sugarcane in Louisiana of 5,061,000 tons is the same as indicated by growing conditions on July 1. The indicated yield of 21 tons per acre is slightly less than in 1938, but well above the average of 15.8 tons. In 1938, a total of 5,859,000 tons were produced and the average production was 3,227,000 tons.

An average yield equal to the average of the past 4 years on the 21,000 acres estimated to be used for sugar making in Florida in 1939 would produce about 713,000 tons of cane for sugar. In 1938, 861,000 tons of cane were produced for sugar. The average production was 382,000 tons.

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Prospects for some of the major fruit crops declined during July, due chiefly to unseasonably dry weather, but in most of the important producing areas, losses were not serious. Estimated production of cherries and apricots is the largest of record, and a near-record grape crop is in prospect. Indicated production of commercial apples (that part of the total crop to be sold for fresh consumption) is well above last year and above average. Prospects for peaches and pears declined slightly during July, but total supplies for the 1939 season are indicated to be well above average. Peaches continue to move in fair volume from the Southern States, and shipments from California to date are ahead of last year. Harvest of Bartlett pears is well under way in California, and picking of Hardys has started. A bumper crop of prunes for canning and drying is in prospect in western Oregon and Washington, but production in the eastern parts of these States (mainly for fresh shipment) is only slightly above average. A relatively light crop of California dried prunes is indicated. Production of plums in Michigan and California is above last year and above average. Conditions on August 1 point to a smaller-than-average production of pecans; but above-average crops of walnuts, almonds, and filberts are expected.

Citrus crops from the 1939 bloom developed under rather favorable conditions in California and Florida during July, but prospects were reduced in Texas due to dry weather. The August 1 condition of the 1939-40 United States orange crop is 6 points lower than on the same date last year, while the condition of grapefruit for the 1939-40 season is 18 points lower than a year ago.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): The 1939 commercial apple crop (that part of the total crop to be sold for fresh consumption) is indicated to be 102,630,000 bushels compared with 82,395,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1927-38) average of 96,469,000 bushels.

Larger-than-average supplies are indicated in all geographical regions except the South Central and Western States. In the Western States (Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States) which usually produce two-fifths of the total commercial crop, the 1939 commercial crop is 5 percent smaller than the 1938 crop and is 15 percent less than the 10-year average. It appears that this group of States will produce only about one-third of the 1939 commercial crop of apples. Crop prospects are especially good in the North Central States where the prospective commercial crop is double that of 1938 and 44 percent above average. In the North Atlantic States the crop is 20 percent larger than average because of unusually good prospects in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In the South Atlantic States the outlook is for a commercial crop about 5 percent larger than the 10-year average.

During July the apple crop continued to develop satisfactorily in most commercial areas. Dry weather in the North Atlantic States was unfavorable for the sizing of early fruit but rains in late July and early August have benefited the later varieties. A heavy dropping of fruit is reported in New York, but in most cases it probably has been no more than necessary for natural thinning. In the North Central States moisture was more abundant than in the North Atlantic region, and apples in most of these States are "sizing" satisfactorily. Quality of the crop in this region is variable, with scab infestation reported in some areas and unusually clean crops indicated in others. The moisture supply was ample in the South Atlantic States. The crop in the commercial areas of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland is reported to be "sizing" well and as a whole is clean and relatively free from disease.

In the Western States growing conditions have been somewhat variable. A shortage of irrigation water has retarded development of the crop in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, but in Washington and Oregon growing conditions during July were favorable for proper "sizing" and good quality of fruit. Worm damage to date is much lighter than it was last year.

The California Gravenstein crop is now being harvested. Proper maturity of this fruit was reached about two weeks after the growers had expected to start shipping. The quality of the fruit is reported to be excellent. In Washington it appears that average crops of Jonathan and Rome Beauty varieties are in prospect in both important fruit districts. Winesap and Delicious prospects are somewhat variable with indications pointing to a light crop of Winesaps in the Yakima district and a small crop of Delicious apples in the Wenatchee area. In Oregon the Delicious crop is expected to be light this year but prospects for the Newtown crop are relatively good.

Prospects for McIntosh and Wealthy varieties are excellent this year in the New England States and New York, while Baldwins and Northern Spies are expected to be only moderate in production. But in Michigan, Baldwins and Spies are reported to be very good crops, whereas Delicious, McIntosh and Jonathan varieties are somewhat lighter. Illinois is reported to have medium to heavy crops of the Wealthy, Jonathan, Grimes, and Golden Delicious varieties but generally light crops of Black Twigs, Winesaps, Red Delicious and Yorks. In Virginia the York and Delicious varieties are light this year but indications point to good crops of Grimes, Jonathan and Golden Delicious, and fairly good crops of Staymans and Winesaps. West Virginia also has a light crop of Yorks.

PEACHES: The peach crop, forecast at 61,164,000 bushels on August 1, is indicated to be just slightly smaller than was forecast on July 1. The crop will be nearly 18 percent larger than last year's crop of 51,945,000 bushels and 13 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 54,151,000 bushels.

While prospects fell off generally during July in all sections of the country except the Central States, the greatest decline was noted in the North Atlantic States where dry weather has resulted in smaller sized fruit than was expected earlier in the season.

Little significant change is noted in the North Central States, though the Illinois crop appears to be a little larger than was indicated last month. Marked improvement in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia was more than offset by a lighter outturn than anticipated in North Carolina and Georgia. The crop in the South Atlantic States is now indicated to be about 2 percent smaller than was forecast last month.

Peaches made better sizes than expected in Tennessee. There was little change from July 1 prospects in other South Central States, and the crop in that area is now indicated to be about 1 percent larger than the July 1 forecast. Extensive worm damage to Arkansas peaches was reported during July and the carlot movement from the commercial areas of this State is lighter than was expected earlier in the season.

Smaller-than-usual sizes in the California Clingstone crop and some reduction in prospects in Washington just about offset improved prospects in most of the other Western States. California production is now indicated to be 27,981,000 bushels, with the Clingstone crop estimated to be 15,043,000 bushels, and the Freestone crop expected to be 8,792,000 bushels. Canning of early Clingstone varieties has been started.

While carlot shipments do not furnish a reliable indication of commercial quantities produced for fresh consumption in many States, it is significant that total carlot movement through August 5 was nearly a fourth smaller than to the same time last year. California fresh peaches are moving earlier than last year with 2,293 cars reported through August 5 in the north and central districts compared with 1,320 cars to the same period last year. Shipments were just getting under way in the northern district but were dropping off in the central areas. Georgia shipments were completed by this time in 1938 but were still moving in fair volume in early August this year. Total shipments through early August were about 40 percent lighter than last year. Shipments from other Southern shipping States are also moving later than last year. During the next week or two California will dominate the carlot shipment supply of peaches, with some movement from other Western States and with a declining movement from Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

PEARS: The total pear crop in the United States, as indicated by the August 1 condition, amounts to 30,645,000 bushels compared with the 1938 production of 32,473,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 25,489,000 bushels.

Total production in the three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) is indicated to be slightly less than was reported on July 1 as a result of decreases in Washington and Oregon. In California, however, the prospective production is larger than the estimate of last month. The Bartlett crop in these three States is placed at 14,068,000 bushels, compared with 15,528,000 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 12,961,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts in the three States is indicated to be 6,201,000 bushels compared with 6,972,000 bushels last season, and the 10-year average of 3,877,000 bushels.

The Washington pear crop is reported to be relatively free from worm damage, but many pears are frost marked as the result of early spring freezes. In Oregon, Bartletts are not sizing as well as anticipated earlier in the season. The high temperatures of late July caused some sunburn but for the State as a whole the Bartlett crop is of good quality and unusually clean. The Southern Oregon winter pear crop is unusually clean for this time of season, but the flight of late brood codling moths was quite heavy, and worm damage may become excessive later in the season. July hot weather resulted in some sunburn, particularly to D'Anjous. In California, a heavy infestation of codling moth is reported in some Bartlett areas and sizes are smaller than previously expected. Harvesting of Bartletts is well under way. Harvest of the Hardy variety started the latter part of July.

In New York indicated production is below that of last season but is above average. Weather conditions in Michigan have been very dry except in the southwest district. Indicated production in this State, however, is only slightly smaller than last year's record crop and is well above average. Blight is quite prevalent in the pear orchards of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

GRAPES: Total grape production for the 1939 season is indicated to be 2,644,060 tons, compared with 2,703,560 tons in 1938, and the 10-year (1923-37) average of 2,214,995 tons.

In California, hot weather during July caused some sunburn injury to Thompson seedless and Tokay varieties in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, but damage was not serious. Shipments of Thompson Seedless and Malaga varieties from the San Joaquin Valley are well under way. Total rail movement of California grapes, through August 5, amounted to 1,959 cars, or approximately 39 percent more than movement to the same date a year ago.

Grape prospects declined in New York during July. Growing conditions were favorable in the Chautauqua-Erie Belt, but in other areas of the State prospects were reduced because of insufficient rainfall. Indicated production in Pennsylvania declined during July, due chiefly to unseasonably dry weather. However, rainfall toward the end of the month was favorable for the grape crop in this State. In Michigan, black rot is reported to be prevalent in some sections, and hail damage during July was rather severe in several local areas. Grape prospects declined in Missouri during July, due to lack of sufficient rainfall. Indicated production in Arkansas is materially below that of a month ago.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in Michigan and California is indicated to be 69,900 tons compared with 65,900 tons in 1938 and with the 10-year (1928-37) average of 67,590 tons. The California crop is now estimated at 64,000 tons compared with 63,000 tons last season. Indicated production of California dried prunes is placed at 187,000 tons (dry basis) compared with the 1938 crop of 224,000 tons and the 10-year average of 198,600 tons. Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon amounts to 201,700 tons (fresh basis) compared with 133,800 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 160,320 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, production is indicated to be 157,800 tons compared with the 1938 crop of 89,700 tons and the 9-year (1929-37) average of 124,000 tons. The eastern Washington and Oregon prune crop (produced mainly for fresh shipment) is placed at 26,300 tons compared with 28,400 tons in 1938 and the 9-year average of 25,878 tons.

In Michigan growing conditions during July were relatively favorable for plums and indicated production is 9 percent larger than the estimate of July 1. In Idaho dropping of prunes was rather heavy in some areas, but in many orchards this resulted in a good thinning. Weather conditions during July were favorable for the development of Washington prunes. Production in eastern Washington is indicated to be only slightly smaller than the large crop of last season. In western Washington the trees are carrying an exceptionally heavy load of fruit. Indicated prune production in eastern Oregon is smaller than last year and is below average. Prospects were reduced by rust mite damage, and in practically all areas of the Milton-Freewater Valley, it is apparent that losses from late spring freezes were more serious than indicated earlier in the season. The western Oregon prune crop is indicated to be the largest since 1929. The outlook for quality and size is fair considering the heavy set of fruit. The dry, hot weather of late July resulted in a rather heavy dropping of fruit, but in many orchards this resulted in a good thinning. In California, indicated plum production is 6 percent smaller than the July 1 estimate. In many orchards fruit did not "size" as well as usual. The California prune crop is light in nearly all producing areas.

California fresh plums are moving to market more rapidly than last year, with carlot shipments through August 5 reported at 3,177 cars, as compared with last season's movement of 2,751 cars to the same date. The total California movement last season was 3,394 cars. The movement from Oregon and Washington is just getting under way.

CITRUS FRUITS: Growing conditions in Florida during July were favorable for development of citrus fruits from the 1939 bloom. Prospects for oranges are relatively better than for grapefruit. In Texas, the grapefruit crop was injured by dry, hot weather during July, and considerable fruit from the late bloom dropped during the month. Damage has been particularly severe in unirrigated groves. California citrus fruits developed under relatively favorable conditions during the month of July. However, dropping of young fruit has continued over a longer period than usual.

The condition of the 1939-40 orange crop on August 1 was 71 percent compared with 77 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 74 percent. In Florida, the August 1 condition was above last year and above the 10-year average, but in California, Texas, and Arizona, the condition of the crop was below last year and below average.

The August 1 condition of the 1939-40 grapefruit crop was 56 percent, compared with 74 percent on August 1, 1938, and the 10-year average of 65 percent. In Florida, condition on August 1 was 20 points below that of a year ago, and in Texas the August 1 condition was 18 points lower than on the same date last year.

The condition of California lemons is 66 percent, compared with 79 percent last year, and the 10-year average of 74 percent.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: The California apricot crop, as indicated by the August 1 condition, is the largest of record. Prospective production totals 325,000 tons compared with the small 1938 crop of 166,000 tons and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 231,900 tons. In most producing areas, apricot orchards produced an exceptionally heavy crop and reports indicate that an appreciable tonnage remained unharvested. Almond production in California is indicated to be 20,000 tons compared with 15,000 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 12,170 tons. Almonds are maturing early in many areas. In many localities, trees are carrying a very heavy crop, although sizes appear to be smaller than usual in most non-irrigated orchards. The California walnut crop improved slightly during July. Production is now indicated to be 56,000 tons compared with 45,300 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 40,090 tons. In Oregon, walnut production is indicated to be 4,400 tons compared with the record crop of 5,500 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 1,940 tons. The crop prospects are variable in this State. It was extremely hot and dry during the last half of July and continued dry weather may result in poor filling of nuts. The set of nuts in most localities is materially below that of last year. The filbert crop in Oregon as indicated by the August 1 condition is the largest of record. Prospective production is placed at 2,940 tons compared with 1,860 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 859 tons. The supply of soil moisture may not be sufficient in all sections to mature all the nuts on the heavily loaded trees. If hot, dry weather continues, there may be a considerable percentage of blanks. Condition of the California olive crop is lower than on July 1 and is well below average. The crop is particularly light in the Sacramento Valley counties. Present prospects are for a slightly smaller crop of figs in California than indicated on July 1. Reports indicate that Calimyrnas are showing a relatively better crop than either Black Mission or White Adriatics.

CHERRIES: Cherry production in 1939 is now estimated at 184,580 tons, the largest crop of record. This is nearly 28 percent larger than the previous record crop of 144,720 tons which was produced in 1937, and compares with the 1938 crop of 140,870 tons. The current estimate of the total crop is only slightly different from the July 1 forecast. The Eastern States' crop (mostly sour cherries) is indicated to be about 1 percent larger than forecast a month ago, and the Western crop (mostly sweet varieties) about 1 percent smaller.

Separate estimates of sweet and sour cherries for all States have been prepared for the first time this month. These show a total production of sweet cherries of 86,760 tons this year, of which 8,390 tons were produced in the Eastern States and 78,370 tons in the Western States. The sour cherry crop is estimated at 97,820 tons, with 83,480 tons grown in the East and 14,340 tons in the West.

The sweet cherry crop is indicated to be 8 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 80,560 tons. This year's production in the Western States is 5 percent larger than the 74,740 tons produced last year, and production in the Eastern group of States is 44 percent above the 1938 crop of 5,820 tons. California, Oregon, and Washington are the most important producing States in the West. The bulk of the Eastern crop is grown in Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York.

The sour cherry crop is nearly 62 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 60,310 tons. The Western crop of sour varieties is 7 percent smaller than the 1938 production of 15,500 tons, but in the Eastern group of States production is 36 percent above the 44,810 tons produced last year. New York and Michigan are the principal producing States in the East, while Washington, Colorado, Oregon and Utah lead in the West.

The carlot shipping season is over with a total of 1,937 cars shipped, compared with the 1938 movement of 1,843 cars. Most of the cherries shipped in cars are of the sweet varieties.

PECANS: The total production of pecans for 1939, as indicated by the August 1 condition of 47 percent, is 62,312,000 pounds compared with the 1938 crop of 49,721,000 pounds and with the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 65,313,000 pounds. Production is indicated to be above average in all States except Missouri, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. In Oklahoma and Texas, where the bulk of the seedling crop is produced, considerable damage has resulted from lack of sufficient summer rainfall.

Of the total prospective crop of 62,312,000 pounds, it is estimated that 20,691,000 pounds, or 33 percent, consist of improved (budded, grafted or topworked) varieties and 41,621,000 pounds, or 67 percent, consist of wild or seedling pecans. In 1938, improved varieties accounted for 35 percent of the total production while seedling trees produced 65 percent of the crop. Production of improved varieties in 1939 is indicated to be 12 percent larger than in 1938, and 25 percent above the 10-year average. The wild or seedling crop for 1939 is indicated to be 29 percent larger than the 1938 crop, but is 15 percent below the 10-year average production.

POTATOES: August 1 conditions indicate a total potato production of 356,834,000 bushels. This production is 4 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 371,617,000 bushels, and 4 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) average of 372,258,000 bushels. The production indicated by August 1 conditions is 2,240,000 bushels smaller than the July 1 forecast.

In Maine, July rainfall and temperatures have generally favored high potato yields. In some parts of southern New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania dry weather has damaged the crop, although recent rains have improved yield prospects somewhat.

The crop made good progress during July in most sections of the Middle West. In Michigan, however, stands are reported to be poor, and high temperatures during July caused some damage, especially to the early crop. Stands are good in Wisconsin, but here also high temperatures have been an adverse factor. In Minnesota, the crop got off to a good start, but rains are badly needed in the Red River Valley. The final outcome of both the Minnesota and North Dakota potato crops will hinge upon weather conditions the next few weeks in this important producing section. Fairly good crops are reported in South Dakota and Nebraska. In Kansas, hot dry weather has reduced late crop yield prospects.

POTATOES: In Idaho, poor stands are reported in practically all of the late commercial areas. The crop has developed well during the month, however, and average yields are expected in some localities, despite the poor stands. Colorado growers report unusually poor prospects this year. Frost damage, poor stands, insufficient moisture and high temperatures are the principal low yield factors in this State. The Utah crop is in poorer condition than a year ago.

The crop in Washington is above average for this time of year, especially west of the Cascades. Yields in Oregon are expected to turn out lower than a year ago, but considerably better than average. In California, the indicated yield, which includes the large commercial early acreage already harvested, is higher than last year and considerably above average.

SWEETPOTATOES: August 1 conditions point to a total sweetpotato crop of 78,561,000 bushels. This production is 2 percent larger than the 76,647,000 bushels harvested in 1938, and 11 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 70,690,000 bushels.

Growing conditions during July were somewhat variable. In New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina - States which produce a large part of the commercial supply - the sweetpotato crop showed some improvement. In other States, prospects declined slightly or remained unchanged from a month ago. Some sections have received too much rain; in other areas dry weather has reduced yield prospects.

Alabama and Louisiana are furnishing the bulk of new-crop sweetpotatoes at the present time. Shipments through August 5 from all States totaled 370 cars, compared with 538 cars through August 6, 1938.

HOPS: Production of hops in the 3 Pacific Coast States, based upon August 1 reports, is indicated at 39,060,000 pounds. This is slightly less than indicated on July 1, 11 percent larger than the 35,261,000 pounds produced in 1938, and 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 34,079,000 pounds.

Production in Oregon is indicated at 19,400,000 pounds, compared with 20,564,000 pounds indicated by July 1 condition. The crop received some setback because of damage from mildew early in the month and from several hot days during the latter part of July which caused some of the vines to wilt. Fuggles and Early Clusters are reported to be in poorer condition than the Late Clusters. Production in 1938 was 16,434,000 pounds, and the average production is 18,352,000 pounds.

In Washington, production indicated by August 1 condition, is 9,310,000 pounds, compared with 9,675,000 pounds produced in 1938, and the average production of 7,032,000 pounds. Growing conditions have been better than usual in both the Coastal areas and in Yakima County. The crop has been relatively free from pests. Red spider damage has shown up to some extent, but has been effectively combatted by spraying.

In California, the indicated production is 10,350,000 pounds compared with 9,152,000 pounds in 1938, and the average production of 8,695,000 pounds. The crop made material improvement during late July, and the August 1 indication is 7 percent higher than the July 1 report.

TOBACCO: The combined production of all types of tobacco is now indicated at 1,655,658,000 pounds which is about equal to the July 1 forecast. Should present indications materialize the crop this year would be about 20 percent larger than the 1938 crop, 22 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production, and slightly more than the record crop of 1930. Prospects as of August 1 point to a record high yield per acre of 918.5 pounds, compared with the previous record high yield of 902.6 pounds in 1935, 860.1 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 803.2 pounds.

The largest flue-cured tobacco crop of record is now being harvested and marketed. Prospects for this class of tobacco on August 1 indicated a production of 1,028,460,000 pounds, compared with 785,731,000 pounds in 1938, 866,302,000 pounds in 1937, the previous record high production, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 704,802,000. Prospects for smaller production in both Georgia and South Carolina on August 1 than was indicated on July 1 resulted from lighter weight leaf than was previously expected. The decrease in indicated production for these States, however, is more than offset by increases elsewhere. As a result the August 1 indicated production of all types of flue-cured tobacco is about 1 percent above that indicated on July 1. In general there has been an unusually favorable growing season this year in all flue-cured tobacco areas, although certain sections report some expected loss of tobacco due to "firing" in the field, inability to harvest the rapidly maturing leaves at the proper time, and insufficient curing facilities.

There was some improvement during July in the prospects for fire-cured tobacco. The production of this class of tobacco is now indicated at 94,781,000, compared with 92,503,000 pounds last month, the record low crop of 84,234,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 140,022,000 pounds.

With a slightly lower yield per acre than that expected on July 1 the production of burley tobacco is now indicated at 347,843,000 pounds, which would be about 3 percent more than the 1938 crop, 10 percent more than the 10-year (1928-37) average production, but 18 percent less than the record crop of 1931.

Maryland tobacco production is now expected to be 27,667,000 pounds, which represents an improvement in prospects from the July 1 indications of 26,530,000 pounds. In 1938, production was 29,250,000 pounds and the 10-year (1928-37) average production is 25,217,000 pounds.

No material change occurred during July in the prospect for the dark air-cured class of tobacco. Production is now indicated at 36,914,000 pounds, compared with 32,789,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 44,494,000 pounds.

Production of the cigar classes of tobacco is indicated at 119,993,000 pounds. This represents a reduction of about 4 percent from that indicated on July 1 due mainly to drought conditions in the northeast. The present indicated production by classes is: fillers, 48,375,000 pounds; binders, 60,093,000 pounds; and wrappers, 11,525,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1939

August 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

HAY: With first cuttings harvested and the prospects for second cuttings and late kinds fairly well known, the probable 1939 hay crop appears to be about 82,215,000 tons. This would be about half a million tons greater than was indicated on July 1, most of the increase being in the area north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. A crop of the size now indicated would be 5 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average, but 9 percent smaller than the large 1938 crop of 90,743,000 tons.

Because of inadequate rainfall the indicated yields per acre of both tame and wild hay are generally below the 10-year average in the East as far south as the Potomac River, in most States west of the Rocky Mountains and on the Great Plains from Wyoming and western Nebraska southward to the Rio Grande. Indicated yields per acre of tame hay are generally above the 10-year average in a broad belt extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and lying between the Great Plains and the Appalachian Mountains. These relatively high yields in this central area are partly the result of fairly good conditions this year and partly due to a shift in recent years to a greater proportion of the higher yielding kinds of hay.

Nearly 90 percent of the 1939 hay crop--73,301,000 tons-- is tame hay. This is a much smaller tame hay crop than was harvested in 1938 but is 7 percent larger than the 10-year average of 68,765,000 tons. In some of the areas where first cuttings were light, second cuttings are better than usual. For the whole United States the average tame hay yield per acre is a little above the 10-year average, which includes several drought years.

The probable alfalfa hay crop of 26,516,000 tons--nearly one-third of the total United States hay crop--is nearly as large as the 1937 crop and only 8 percent smaller than the very large 1938 crop. Yields per acre are above average in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, but in most other areas, including many of the important western States, late cuttings of alfalfa are expected to be very light.

First cuttings of clover-timothy hay were generally light in important eastern and central States and the average yield per acre of this type (for the United States) is 1.10 tons--the same as the 10-year average. Production of clover-timothy hay this year is expected to be only 23,773,000 tons, or 89 percent of average and only 86 percent of the 1938 crop.

Wild hay, which is about 11 percent of the total United States hay crop this year, is generally reported to be of good quality and indicated yields are above average in most important areas east of the Great Plains. In the Far West and on the Great Plains, yields per acre are generally lower than average. The 8,914,000 ton crop of wild hay now forecast for this year is 15 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 10,444,000 tons and 5 percent smaller than the 10-year average.

PASTURES: Pasture conditions on August 1 varied markedly among regions. Drought conditions caused further deterioration in the North Atlantic, Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States and in parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, while pastures continued good to excellent from central Iowa to Virginia and southward to the Gulf. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures on August 1 averaged 69 percent of normal compared with 83 percent on the same date last year and August 1 10-year averages of 65 percent in the 1928-37 period and 81 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts. Moderate improvement appears in prospect in some of the dry areas as the result of rather general rains in the Northeast and in parts of the Plains area during late July and early August.

The July decline in the North Atlantic States was exceptionally rapid and the August 1 condition of pastures there was as low as in 1936, slightly lower than in 1933 and 1934 and markedly lower than in any other year of the last half century. The most severe drought condition was in an area centering in southern New York and extending into southern New England, northeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In parts of this area pastures were reported to be furnishing very little feed. Another important dairy area where pastures have been reduced by drought included the southern portions of Wisconsin and Michigan.

In the eastern Corn Belt, where pasture conditions usually decline during July, pastures showed practically no change from July 1 to August 1. In the southeastern States, improvement was general with sharpest changes occurring in Virginia, West Virginia and South Carolina.

In the western half of the country, pastures suffered as the result of dry weather in July, with condition declining sharply in Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Dakotas, and with continued poor condition reported for New Mexico, Utah and California. Extreme drought areas were reported in eastern Nebraska, western Kansas, southern Texas, and in an area including southeastern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, western Nebraska, and northeastern Colorado. On the other hand, good to excellent pastures were reported in central Minnesota, much of Montana and western Washington.

Western ranges were reported well below average condition on August 1, with deterioration in the Great Plains, Colorado and Utah during July and with little change from the relatively poor July 1 condition in the Pacific Coast States, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Good early fall rains will be needed in parts of the range territory to avert feed shortage.

MILK PRODUCTION: On August 1, for the first time in a year and a half, available records indicate that the first of the month milk production in the United States was less than on the corresponding date of the previous year. The rate of decline during July, while about average for that month, was considerably sharper than a year ago. Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on August 1 averaged about 2 percent less than a year earlier. A recent survey indicates the number of milk cows on farms to be about a half of one percent above the number a year ago. Therefore, total milk production on August 1 appears to have been between 1 and 2 percent less than on August 1, 1938. Total milk production on August 1 this year, however, was the second highest for that date in the 15 years of record and, in terms of production per capita, was well above average.

In some important Northeastern dairy areas, principally southern New England, New York, New Jersey and the northeastern half of Pennsylvania, the production of milk was sharply curtailed by drought and poor pastures. For the first time since February 1, 1938, milk production per cow on the first of the month in the North Atlantic States was below the 10-year average for the date. Pastures have been so short in parts of the area that in some instances herds have been placed on practically a winter feeding basis with a corresponding increase in grain and concentrates. However, moderate improvement of pastures in this area appears in prospect as the result of late July and early August rains.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	August 10, 1939
August 1, 1939		3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

In the Southeastern States, dairy cows have responded to improvement in pastures during July and milk production per cow on August 1 was 3 percent above last year and more than 10 percent above the 1928-37 average for that date. In the Central groups of States, production per cow ranged from 6 to 8 percent above the 10-year average but was moderately below that on August 1 a year ago. In the Western group of States, production per cow continued well above average and was slightly above a year ago.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on August 1 averaged 15.10 pounds, compared with 15.40 pounds on August 1, 1938, and a 1928-37 average of 14.19 pounds for August 1. In these herds 76.7 percent of the cows were reported milked compared with 77.2 percent on August 1 a year ago, and a 10-year average of 74.8 percent for that date.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

C O R N, A L L

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average :		: Indicated:	Average :		: Indicated
	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939 :	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	58.7	40.0	38.0	489	440	494
N.H.	41.1	41.0	40.0	599	656	600
Vt.	39.9	40.0	39.0	2,803	3,120	2,964
Mass.	41.1	38.0	40.0	1,606	1,482	1,520
R.I.	39.8	40.0	37.0	347	400	333
Conn.	38.8	36.0	37.0	2,005	1,764	1,776
N.Y.	33.7	37.0	32.0	21,221	25,345	21,472
N.J.	38.2	38.0	35.0	7,186	7,486	6,475
Pa.	39.0	43.5	40.0	51,087	59,508	54,160
Ohio	36.5	44.0	48.0	132,297	156,992	164,400
Ind.	33.5	41.0	47.5	151,195	173,389	196,840
Ill.	33.8	45.0	48.0	307,592	379,350	388,464
Mich.	29.2	36.5	36.0	43,167	58,035	55,512
Wis.	31.8	38.5	36.0	71,042	90,514	81,252
Minn.	29.4	35.0	38.5	136,346	157,535	175,021
Iowa	35.5	45.5	47.5	393,143	468,923	465,072
Mo.	20.1	25.0	26.5	113,655	106,500	108,385
N.Dak.	14.1	16.5	17.0	16,305	16,186	16,847
S.Dak.	12.5	12.0	14.0	54,933	35,683	40,026
Nebr.	16.7	14.5	10.0	159,176	107,735	72,750
Kans.	13.2	20.0	8.0	80,736	45,200	24,752
Del.	27.3	29.0	28.0	5,861	4,147	4,032
Md.	30.6	27.0	35.0	15,517	18,537	17,710
Va.	21.8	25.0	26.0	32,225	34,775	36,166
W.Va.	24.7	26.5	29.0	12,384	12,640	13,978
N.C.	18.0	19.0	20.0	41,355	46,398	48,360
S.C.	13.2	14.5	14.5	21,335	26,767	25,433
Ga.	9.8	11.5	9.5	38,902	53,164	43,044
Fla.	9.3	10.5	8.5	6,733	8,452	6,978
Ky.	21.6	27.0	25.0	62,688	74,547	70,400
Tenn.	20.9	25.5	19.5	60,308	68,570	50,330
Ala.	12.6	14.0	11.5	39,427	49,700	40,825
Miss.	14.7	16.0	12.5	36,262	48,544	36,412
Ark.	14.5	16.5	16.0	29,956	36,218	35,472
La.	14.3	16.5	14.5	20,098	26,730	23,722
Okla.	13.3	20.0	15.0	35,912	35,080	29,205
Tex.	15.6	16.0	16.5	75,962	75,648	80,355
Mont.	9.2	15.0	10.5	1,259	2,340	1,617
Idaho	34.9	37.0	35.0	1,225	1,184	1,155
Wyo.	10.6	12.0	8.0	2,071	2,880	1,808
Colo.	10.7	10.5	7.0	15,771	11,319	5,656
N.Mex.	13.8	13.5	10.0	2,928	2,606	2,160
Ariz.	15.6	15.0	14.0	502	495	420
Utah	24.8	25.0	21.0	457	500	378
Nev.	26.1	31.0	27.5	49	62	55
Wash.	34.8	35.0	36.0	1,168	1,015	1,260
Oreg.	30.6	29.0	31.5	1,904	1,595	1,796
Calif.	32.2	33.5	33.0	2,385	2,077	2,046
U. S.	23.0	27.7	27.1	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,459,888
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WINTER WHEAT

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
N. Y.	20.0	25.0	23.5	5,049	7,425	6,110
N. J.	21.8	22.0	22.0	1,202	1,342	1,144
Pa.	18.8	21.0	21.0	18,286	21,861	19,026
Ohio	19.3	19.5	19.5	36,370	46,332	36,621
Ind.	16.9	16.0	17.5	28,266	30,096	27,178
Ill.	17.1	18.5	20.5	33,007	41,995	38,150
Mich.	19.9	21.5	21.0	15,817	19,264	14,889
Wis.	17.6	16.5	15.0	578	1,106	615
Minn.	18.7	13.5	17.0	3,190	3,483	2,771
Iowa	18.3	16.5	16.5	6,903	9,224	6,303
Mo.	13.7	13.0	16.0	24,265	31,512	26,480
S. Dak.	11.5	11.5	9.5	1,341	1,576	912
Nebr.	14.6	12.0	11.5	44,023	52,824	35,432
Kans.	12.5	10.5	11.0	137,853	152,114	116,083
Del.	17.4	20.0	18.0	1,590	1,660	1,278
Md.	18.8	20.0	19.0	8,419	9,420	7,334
Va.	14.3	14.0	14.5	8,764	8,526	7,946
W. Va.	14.7	15.0	14.5	1,933	2,340	2,030
N. C.	10.6	11.5	11.7	4,496	5,440	4,972
S. C.	9.8	11.0	11.0	1,054	1,771	2,013
Ga.	8.8	10.0	9.5	1,011	1,700	1,662
Ky.	13.6	15.0	11.0	4,623	8,280	4,642
Tenn.	10.9	11.0	11.5	3,939	5,401	4,255
Ala.	10.0	13.0	12.0	50	65	72
Ark.	9.2	8.5	9.0	490	595	369
Okla.	11.7	11.0	13.0	47,054	58,322	52,286
Tex.	10.2	9.0	10.0	32,038	35,046	29,390
Mont.	12.3	23.5	19.0	8,551	24,581	20,672
Idaho	19.7	25.0	21.0	12,533	17,500	12,348
Wyo.	11.0	13.0	8.0	1,259	2,353	1,520
Colo.	11.4	14.5	10.5	9,034	14,587	11,088
N. Mex.	9.4	10.0	10.0	2,538	2,380	2,620
Ariz.	22.2	22.0	23.0	776	1,100	805
Utah	16.4	21.0	13.0	2,983	4,389	2,288
Nev.	25.5	27.0	29.0	70	108	87
Wash.	23.5	27.0	24.5	24,550	32,319	25,798
Oreg.	19.6	21.5	21.5	13,442	15,867	13,266
Calif.	18.5	17.0	17.5	12,712	12,733	10,255
U. S.	14.5	13.8	14.3	560,160	686,637	550,710

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	WINTER		SPRING		White	Total
					(winter & spring)	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum		
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
Avg.						
1928-37	318,452	191,312	118,804	36,723	87,662	752,952
1938	387,610	236,800	161,440	42,010	102,941	930,801
1939 2/	302,965	198,365	121,841	32,256	76,005	731,432

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1939.

DURUM WHEAT

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Minnesota	13.1	16.0	13.0	1,961	1,520	806
North Dakota	9.5	11.5	10.0	25,938	31,050	25,410
South Dakota	7.8	10.5	10.5	7,177	7,875	5,166
3 States	9.4	11.4	10.1	35,076	40,445	31,382

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)

Me.	20.6	17.0	20.0	96	68	60
N. Y.	16.8	18.0	16.0	144	108	64
Pa.	17.4	19.0	17.5	200	171	192
Ohio	17.4	17.5	16.0	198	88	48
Ind.	15.2	16.0	15.0	183	144	135
Ill.	16.3	18.5	17.0	1,527	555	612
Mich.	16.2	15.0	14.0	269	255	280
Wis.	16.8	17.0	16.5	1,245	901	825
Minn.	12.6	15.0	12.5	15,740	33,945	16,975
Iowa	14.0	14.5	13.5	558	362	405
Mo.	12.4	11.0	12.0	111	88	36
N. Dak.	8.1	7.8	9.5	47,800	48,789	50,692
S. Dak.	7.7	8.5	7.5	15,062	18,326	13,485
Nebr.	9.3	10.0	7.5	2,231	2,890	930
Kans.	8.2	7.0	5.5	219	70	55
Mont.	9.3	14.0	11.5	26,666	47,768	33,568
Idaho	25.4	27.5	25.0	11,991	12,348	8,375
Wyo.	11.5	12.5	9.5	1,588	2,162	1,235
Colo.	13.1	14.5	11.0	4,035	4,828	2,013
N. Mex.	13.2	12.0	11.5	355	300	299
Utah	28.1	28.0	24.0	2,148	2,184	1,440
Nev.	24.6	23.0	25.5	303	345	408
Wash.	16.0	19.5	19.5	19,179	19,324	13,533
Oreg.	20.0	22.0	21.0	5,812	7,700	3,675
U. S.	10.9	12.0	11.2	157,716	203,719	149,340

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1939

August 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

O A T S

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	36.7	34.0	36.5	4,332	3,876	4,198
N. H.	37.4	36.0	37.0	284	288	259
Vt.	31.0	31.0	31.0	1,852	1,736	1,736
Mass.	32.5	34.0	29.0	166	204	145
R. I.	31.7	30.0	30.0	63	60	60
Conn.	28.8	30.0	25.0	195	180	150
N. Y.	27.4	34.0	26.0	23,077	26,588	21,346
N. J.	29.4	25.5	23.0	1,339	1,224	1,035
Pa.	27.8	33.5	26.5	25,937	30,652	24,724
Ohio	30.6	33.0	31.0	48,830	36,993	33,852
Ind.	27.4	26.0	24.0	49,177	34,060	28,224
Ill.	31.1	31.5	28.0	125,119	110,534	88,368
Mich.	28.8	35.0	32.0	39,160	42,840	39,168
Wis.	31.5	31.0	32.0	78,017	76,105	71,488
Minn.	31.0	33.0	36.0	134,433	128,700	141,768
Iowa	32.2	33.5	29.0	193,949	198,086	151,235
Mo.	21.2	24.0	20.5	54,737	45,600	34,358
N. Dak.	18.7	22.5	22.0	30,595	31,298	29,920
S. Dak.	21.0	30.0	25.5	41,218	46,050	39,958
Nebr.	21.9	29.5	14.0	49,924	55,076	19,040
Kans.	22.5	23.5	15.5	32,537	35,673	22,134
Del.	30.0	32.0	28.0	90	96	112
Md.	28.0	32.0	27.0	1,364	1,312	1,161
Va.	19.4	21.5	20.0	2,287	1,978	2,020
W. Va.	19.8	21.0	19.0	2,218	1,806	1,387
N. C.	18.6	22.0	22.0	3,906	5,566	5,786
S. C.	21.2	22.8	23.5	8,488	10,648	11,750
Ga.	18.8	22.5	20.0	6,297	9,585	9,120
Fla.	14.5	15.5	16.0	114	140	144
Ky.	16.2	19.5	17.0	2,166	1,209	1,054
Tenn.	15.7	20.0	17.0	1,596	1,700	1,530
Ala.	18.3	24.0	21.5	1,908	3,168	2,838
Miss.	21.4	27.0	31.0	918	1,593	2,046
Ark.	19.0	19.0	22.0	2,585	2,565	2,816
La.	24.2	27.0	32.0	718	1,350	1,760
Okla.	20.6	21.0	17.0	25,232	27,447	22,882
Tex.	23.4	26.0	23.0	34,245	36,920	32,660
Mont.	22.2	36.0	28.0	6,069	8,928	8,400
Idaho	35.4	39.0	35.0	4,805	4,914	5,285
Wyo.	24.3	27.0	23.0	2,351	3,078	2,254
Colo.	27.7	31.0	23.0	4,504	5,053	3,335
N. Mex.	23.2	22.0	20.0	575	660	520
Ariz.	27.5	26.0	25.0	288	260	250
Utah	36.0	39.0	32.0	1,391	1,092	896
Nev.	35.0	40.0	34.0	95	120	102
Wash.	48.8	42.5	51.0	7,879	6,715	10,098
Oreg.	32.2	25.0	34.0	8,794	6,725	10,710
Calif.	26.8	28.0	29.0	2,975	3,388	3,944
U. S.	27.7	29.7	26.7	1,049,300	1,053,839	898,026

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B A R L E Y

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	29.2	29.0	29.0	114	116	116
Vt.	26.4	29.0	27.0	102	145	135
N. Y.	23.7	29.5	22.0	3,934	4,307	3,542
N. J.	27.1	31.0	30.0	27	62	120
Pa.	25.4	29.5	29.0	1,468	2,036	3,190
Ohio	23.3	25.0	24.0	2,051	700	1,008
Ind.	20.2	20.0	21.0	732	500	672
Ill.	24.8	30.0	25.0	7,291	4,650	5,425
Mich.	22.5	27.5	25.0	5,116	4,565	4,775
Wis.	27.4	31.5	27.5	21,260	24,286	21,835
Minn.	21.9	24.5	25.0	44,091	48,020	51,950
Iowa	24.5	29.0	23.0	13,729	12,963	12,236
Mo.	17.4	19.0	19.5	678	1,938	3,178
N.Dak.	14.6	17.0	16.5	28,947	21,318	24,206
S.Dak.	15.2	22.0	16.5	25,253	28,930	24,090
Nebr.	18.0	23.5	13.0	11,882	21,526	15,119
Kans.	14.1	17.0	10.0	6,352	6,681	6,800
Md.	29.2	30.5	30.5	795	1,250	2,257
Va.	25.3	24.0	30.0	831	1,320	2,400
W.Va.	1/ 24.2	28.0	26.0	1/ 99	140	182
N. C.	18.0	19.0	20.0	275	190	220
Ky.	22.1	24.0	21.5	320	936	1,182
Tenn.	17.6	18.0	17.5	409	792	1,050
Okla.	15.0	19.0	16.0	1,360	3,420	7,488
Tex.	16.2	17.0	14.0	2,518	2,363	3,304
Mont.	18.8	29.0	24.0	2,855	3,828	4,848
Idaho	33.3	36.0	32.0	4,201	4,644	4,736
Wyo.	21.0	26.0	22.0	1,679	1,716	1,364
Colo.	18.9	23.5	16.0	8,075	11,985	6,528
N.Mex.	20.5	21.0	18.0	151	168	144
Ariz.	30.4	31.0	30.0	630	806	900
Utah	37.5	41.0	30.0	1,593	2,542	2,100
Nev.	36.9	38.0	32.0	239	266	288
Wash.	31.4	32.5	34.5	1,737	2,080	3,312
Oreg.	29.4	25.0	29.5	2,686	3,400	5,458
Calif.	27.0	25.0	25.0	29,548	27,550	30,850
U. S.	20.7	24.0	20.5	233,021	252,139	257,008

1/ Short-time average.

R I C E

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			STOCKS ON FARMS AUG. 11/		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Ark.	50.3	50.0	53.0	8,178	9,450	9,540	76	53	19
La.	40.0	42.0	41.0	18,128	20,748	19,844	82	103	124
Tex.	50.9	51.0	51.0	9,215	13,005	13,158	1	0	0
Calif.	67.6	70.0	69.0	7,827	9,100	8,280	--	--	--
U. S.	47.5	49.0	48.8	43,387	52,303	50,822	159	156	143

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

R Y E						
STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
N. Y.	15.4	17.0	15.5	342	323	326
N. J.	17.4	17.0	17.5	429	374	368
Pa.	13.7	14.5	14.5	1,544	884	1,131
Ohio	13.5	13.5	14.0	895	351	1,190
Ind.	11.6	11.5	12.0	1,370	1,265	1,884
Ill.	11.9	13.5	12.0	971	1,269	1,164
Mich.	11.7	13.5	12.5	1,886	1,552	1,500
Wis.	10.8	13.0	10.0	2,515	4,290	2,510
Minn.	14.8	18.0	14.5	6,138	9,846	7,612
Iowa	14.6	15.5	14.0	1,124	1,566	1,064
Mo.	9.0	10.0	10.0	258	340	440
N.Dak.	9.0	13.5	7.5	8,076	12,974	7,035
S.Dak.	10.2	16.0	8.5	3,714	10,176	5,406
Nebr.	9.2	11.5	8.0	2,770	4,796	3,560
Kans.	10.7	10.5	10.0	363	682	700
Del.	12.5	14.0	13.0	79	98	130
Md.	13.0	12.5	12.5	249	175	262
Va.	11.5	11.5	12.0	603	437	588
W.Va.	11.5	12.5	10.5	135	88	84
N. C.	7.6	7.0	6.5	484	406	416
S. C.	8.3	9.0	9.5	75	81	95
Ga.	6.0	6.0	6.5	103	114	130
Ky.	10.8	12.5	9.0	204	225	180
Tenn.	6.8	7.0	7.0	180	273	301
Okla.	7.9	8.5	8.5	141	340	544
Tex.	10.6	10.5	8.5	30	42	51
Mont.	8.7	16.0	14.0	415	592	616
Idaho	11.0	12.0	11.0	57	96	66
Wyo.	6.7	6.5	5.5	176	195	182
Colo.	7.4	8.5	7.5	330	348	495
Utah	7.5	9.0	7.0	18	36	28
Wash.	8.4	8.5	10.0	170	110	170
Oreg.	12.9	12.5	12.0	397	625	540
Calif.	1/ 12.4	14.0	11.0	1/ 100	70	66
U. S.	11.1	13.8	10.0	36,330	55,039	40,834

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	:			:			:		
	Average :			:			Average :		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37
	Thousand Acres			Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Mo.	10	10	18.0	13.0	18.0	209	130	180	
Vt.	2	2	20.8	17.0	18.0	42	34	36	
N. Y.	161	137	17.1	15.5	16.0	2,586	2,496	2,192	
N. J.	1	1	19.9	17.0	15.0	22	17	15	
Pa.	140	115	17.7	15.5	14.0	2,630	2,170	1,610	
Ohio	14	12	16.8	15.0	18.0	384	210	216	
Ind.	14	11	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	196	154	
Ill.	3	2	14.2	16.5	14.5	104	50	29	
Mich.	18	18	11.7	13.5	13.0	264	243	234	
Wis.	12	10	11.0	12.5	12.0	137	150	120	
Minn.	15	15	9.1	11.5	11.0	306	172	165	
Iowa	3	3	12.2	15.0	14.0	79	45	42	
Mo.	1	1	10.0	9.5	10.0	10	10	10	
N. Dak.	9	6	6.5	7.0	10.0	88	63	60	
S. Dak.	6	4	7.3	7.0	8.0	77	42	32	
Del.	1	1	11.2	10.0	10.0	11	10	10	
Md.	6	5	18.9	20.0	20.0	113	120	100	
Va.	13	14	12.8	12.5	13.5	180	162	189	
W. Va.	16	15	17.2	16.0	18.0	354	256	270	
N. C.	4	4	14.1	13.0	15.0	59	52	60	
Ky.	2	2	9.8	13.5	12.0	20	27	24	
Tenn.	2	2	12.4	13.5	14.0	25	27	28	
U. S.	453	390	15.8	14.8	14.8	7,964	6,682	5,776	

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	250	225	11.5	14.5	13.0	2,035	3,625	2,925
S. Dak.	301	692	---	8.0	7.0	---	2,408	4,844
Nebr.	438	571	10.2	15.0	12.0	752	6,570	6,352
Kans.	1,343	1,330	10.6	11.0	8.0	12,886	14,773	10,640
Ark.	60	50	1/ 9.4	9.5	9.5	1/ 662	570	475
Okla.	1,211	1,393	9.0	10.5	9.0	12,932	12,716	12,537
Tex.	3,238	5,562	13.3	14.5	12.0	47,741	46,951	42,744
Colo.	421	427	8.0	11.0	6.0	1,816	4,631	2,562
N. Mex.	350	350	11.2	8.5	9.0	3,484	2,975	3,150
Ariz.	35	20	27.1	31.5	30.0	947	1,102	600
Calif.	145	109	28.4	31.0	28.0	2,929	4,495	3,052
U. S.	7,792	8,729	11.8	12.9	10.4	86,296	100,816	90,381

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Bushels			Thousand Bushels	
Mich.	1/ 8.9	9.0	7.0	1/ 58	90	105
Wis.	10.8	11.0	10.5	64	44	136
Minn.	7.9	10.5	8.5	5,245	4,756	9,622
Iowa	8.8	12.0	8.5	151	120	340
Mo.	4.3	5.0	5.0	13	20	30
N.Dak.	4.5	5.0	4.6	4,008	1,490	1,647
S.Dak.	3.9	8.5	6.0	1,231	382	654
Nebr.	1/ 5.4	8.5	5.0	44	8	5
Kans.	5.8	7.2	7.7	257	367	939
Mont.	4.0	5.0	4.0	635	210	512
Calif.	1/16.9	19.0	16.0	1/ 515	634	1,760
U. S.	5.9	8.6	7.7	11,943	8,172	15,750
1/ Short-time average.						

SUGAR BEETS

		Short Tons		Thousand Short Tons	
Ohio	8.4	7.2	8.5	248	366
Mich.	7.7	8.2	8.5	736	1,005
Nebr.	12.4	14.4	11.0	888	1,111
Mont.	11.6	12.7	12.0	627	937
Idaho	10.9	15.8	15.0	517	1,122
Wyo.	11.8	12.9	11.5	530	684
Colo.	12.3	14.6	10.0	2,287	2,001
Utah	12.2	15.7	12.0	584	814
Calif.	13.0	13.1	14.0	1,268	2,129
Other States	8.7	11.0	9.4	798	1,395
U. S.	11.1	12.5	11.0	8,486	11,614

SUGARCANE for Sugar

STATE	YIELD OF CANE PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Excluding Cane for Seed			Including Cane for Seed		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Short Tons			Thousand Short Tons	
La.	15.8	21.7	21.0	3,227	5,859	5,061
Fla.	29.6	35.4	34.2	382	861	718
Total	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,779

Including Cane for Seed

La.	15.7	21.7	21.0	3,552	6,250	5,397
Fla.	29.6	55.6	34.2	399	886	739
Total	16.5	22.8	22.0	3,951	7,136	6,136

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Tons			Thousand Tons		
Me.	0.87	0.93	0.85	863	935	853
N. H.	1.02	1.05	.95	380	405	369
Vt.	1.17	1.18	1.20	1,086	1,096	1,126
Mass.	1.32	1.47	1.20	479	575	476
R. I.	1.25	1.29	1.15	49	58	53
Conn.	1.31	1.51	1.10	396	516	378
N. Y.	1.21	1.36	1.07	4,941	5,436	4,265
N. J.	1.51	1.65	1.20	335	357	262
Pa.	1.20	1.36	1.10	3,004	3,283	2,663
Ohio	1.10	1.40	1.25	2,860	3,695	3,352
Ind.	1.12	1.41	1.30	2,052	2,815	2,594
Ill.	1.18	1.48	1.40	3,164	4,083	4,004
Mich.	1.18	1.40	1.30	3,040	3,714	3,531
Wis.	1.37	1.77	1.45	4,429	6,479	5,685
Minn.	1.31	1.70	1.45	3,433	4,893	4,243
Iowa	1.32	1.62	1.35	4,082	4,997	4,628
Mo.	.88	1.02	1.05	2,472	2,251	2,625
N.Dak.	.94	1.11	1.00	1,098	1,162	1,037
S.Dak.	.85	1.03	.80	901	870	646
Nebr.	1.39	1.46	1.10	2,181	1,709	1,353
Kans.	1.33	1.54	1.35	1,558	1,171	1,188
Del.	1.31	1.42	1.30	82	91	83
Md.	1.21	1.42	1.30	464	543	503
Va.	.95	1.08	.91	916	1,138	967
W.Va.	.95	1.17	.95	645	802	654
N. C.	.80	.90	.85	654	863	810
S. C.	.72	.78	.80	338	431	447
Ga.	.53	.58	.55	425	631	618
Fla.	.55	.57	.55	48	56	56
Ky.	.98	1.30	1.15	1,270	1,720	1,567
Tenn.	.89	1.11	1.00	1,305	1,850	1,672
Ala.	.72	.78	.75	460	662	644
Miss.	1.17	1.24	1.23	644	1,086	1,036
Ark.	1.00	1.04	1.10	713	980	1,038
La.	1.20	1.11	1.25	292	333	364
Okla.	1.26	1.40	1.30	646	815	811
Tex.	.98	.98	.95	700	1,012	993
Mont.	1.18	1.55	1.42	1,752	1,940	1,803
Idaho	2.13	2.26	2.05	2,240	2,323	2,116
Wyo.	1.22	1.16	1.15	895	933	888
Colo.	1.57	1.75	1.45	1,828	1,863	1,541
N.Mex.	1.99	1.97	1.90	266	268	262
Ariz.	2.62	2.48	2.41	509	493	559
Utah	2.02	2.13	1.79	1,089	1,051	895
Nev.	1.91	2.01	1.85	370	370	344
Wash.	1.81	1.82	1.85	1,622	1,707	1,833
Oreg.	1.77	1.77	1.70	1,568	1,486	1,406
Calif.	2.55	2.89	2.73	4,222	4,352	4,060
U. S.	1.24	1.43	1.27	68,765	80,299	73,301

ALFALFA HAY 1/

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Tons			Thousand Tons	
Me.	1.50	1.50	1.25	10	8	6
N. H.	1.96	1.95	1.85	7	6	7
Vt.	2.20	2.20	2.15	22	29	30
Mass.	2.28	2.40	2.10	13	19	17
R. I.	2/ 2.26	2.40	2.35	2/ 2	2	2
Conn.	2.77	3.10	2.15	32	50	37
N. Y.	1.90	1.95	1.65	483	587	482
N. J.	2.18	2.25	1.70	81	110	85
Pa.	1.89	2.00	1.60	279	430	350
Ohio	1.81	2.05	2.00	586	953	1,024
Ind.	1.63	1.85	1.85	468	801	849
Ill.	2.02	2.30	2.25	645	932	965
Mich.	1.54	1.65	1.60	1,256	1,729	1,760
Wis.	1.95	2.30	1.75	1,114	2,758	2,056
Minn.	1.72	2.15	1.85	1,418	2,715	2,220
Iowa	2.09	2.20	2.00	1,338	1,980	1,800
Mo.	1.83	2.20	2.25	337	354	452
N.Dak.	1.07	1.15	1.00	233	140	98
S.Dak.	.95	1.05	.85	583	316	205
Nebr.	1.54	1.45	1.15	1,758	1,144	816
Kans.	1.57	1.75	1.60	1,154	690	686
Del.	2.39	2.20	2.20	13	13	13
Md.	1.96	2.10	2.05	57	71	72
Va.	1.74	1.90	1.70	87	116	114
W.Va.	1.77	1.95	1.90	26	49	51
N.C.	1.82	2.00	2.00	12	16	18
S.C.	1.78	1.60	1.65	4	3	3
Ga.	1.81	1.80	1.80	9	11	13
Ky.	1.52	1.90	1.75	186	304	308
Tenn.	1.61	1.90	1.85	53	127	133
Ala.	1.38	1.50	1.50	5	6	6
Miss.	2.22	2.20	2.40	86	152	156
Ark.	1.94	1.75	2.05	118	135	141
La.	2.18	1.70	2.30	35	36	48
Okla.	1.77	1.90	1.80	395	456	472
Tex.	2.27	2.25	2.20	144	205	220
Mont.	1.57	1.75	1.70	1,083	1,083	1,032
Idaho	2.44	2.55	2.30	1,886	1,992	1,796
Wyo.	1.48	1.55	1.45	556	569	532
Colo.	1.88	2.10	1.75	1,337	1,388	1,157
N.Mex.	2.36	2.40	2.35	214	218	214
Ariz.	2.94	2.80	2.70	445	406	470
Utah	2.08	2.20	1.85	1,025	983	834
Nev.	2.19	2.25	2.10	305	308	290
Wash.	2.54	2.50	2.50	578	700	750
Oreg.	2.50	2.60	2.45	635	673	635
Calif.	3.94	4.30	4.20	2,985	3,105	3,091
U. S.	1.94	2.14	1.96	24,097	28,858	26,516

1/ Included in tame hay. 2/ Short-time average.

WILD HAY						PASTURE			
YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			CONDITION AUGUST 1			
STATE	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Average				
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Tons			Thousand Tons			Percent		
Me.	0.93	1.00	0.90	6	8	7	82	95	72
N. H.	.90	.95	.85	5	7	6	80	92	60
Vt.	.91	.95	.95	7	10	10	85	86	76
Mass.	.93	1.00	.80	7	8	6	76	96	51
R.I.	.86	.80	.80	1	1	1	75	76	54
Conn.	1.08	1.15	1.00	8	12	10	76	99	48
N. Y.	.90	1.00	.90	39	65	65	71	83	45
N. J.	1.28	1.30	1.15	17	16	13	70	91	35
Pa.	.81	.85	.70	10	12	10	70	86	57
Ohio	.72	.80	.85	3	4	4	66	88	84
Ind.	.87	1.00	.90	8	6	5	62	93	87
Ill.	.82	.80	.90	17	12	11	62	91	87
Mich.	.81	.85	.85	28	22	26	61	81	66
Wis.	.98	1.00	1.05	273	184	174	62	89	64
Minn.	.90	1.10	1.05	1,553	1,571	1,499	59	87	73
Iowa	.96	1.15	1.00	179	177	154	66	87	76
Mo.	.94	1.15	1.20	127	138	156	57	78	80
N.Dak.	.72	.80	.75	1,150	1,269	1,094	52	73	60
S.Dak.	.52	.55	.55	918	1,011	859	47	62	55
Nebr.	.63	.75	.55	1,666	1,788	1,377	59	71	47
Kans.	.85	1.20	.90	709	836	627	57	72	55
Del.	1.08	1.00	1.00	2	1	1	70	89	61
Md.	.86	1.15	.95	3	5	4	66	87	77
Va.	.78	.80	.80	7	10	10	73	94	87
W.Va.	.76	.95	.85	7	10	9	70	93	85
N. C.	.95	1.00	1.10	23	31	35	76	92	84
S. C.	.75	.80	.75	12	18	15	70	79	78
Ga.	.82	.85	.85	15	16	17	73	87	79
Fla.	.72	.60	.70	2	1	1	81	83	86
Ky.	.90	1.10	1.00	18	28	25	69	92	87
Tenn.	.74	.90	.85	27	29	27	71	91	85
Ala.	.78	.90	.90	33	36	36	74	87	85
Miss.	.99	1.10	1.15	56	76	79	74	83	87
Ark.	.95	1.05	1.10	147	176	185	65	76	79
La.	1.00	1.30	1.20	21	23	24	74	84	82
Okla.	.85	1.15	1.05	424	529	478	55	77	64
Tex.	.90	1.05	.85	208	285	230	65	84	60
Mont.	.75	.95	.90	421	569	512	58	92	78
Idaho	.96	1.00	.90	87	82	70	76	89	76
Wyo.	.71	.75	.65	206	219	188	71	82	58
Colo.	.92	1.00	.80	329	374	284	66	81	45
N.Mex.	.77	.65	.75	18	16	17	65	81	60
Ariz.	.90	1.00	.80	10	7	6	79	80	72
Utah	1.02	1.10	.95	66	66	56	70	83	58
Nev.	.97	1.10	.90	122	151	121	78	95	78
Wash.	1.20	1.15	1.15	36	33	33	75	56	78
Oreg.	.97	1.15	.85	223	253	178	77	66	69
Calif.	1.08	1.30	1.00	159	243	159	72	86	64
U. S.	.76	.89	.78	9,414	10,444	8,914	65	83	69

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY ^{1/}

State	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Tons			Thousand Tons	
Me.	0.97	1.05	0.95	549	509	461
N. H.	1.15	1.15	1.10	239	244	238
Vt.	1.22	1.23	1.25	851	841	864
Mass.	1.44	1.58	1.30	364	444	373
R.I.	1.36	1.43	1.25	30	34	30
Conn.	1.39	1.60	1.10	222	302	210
N. Y.	1.20	1.35	1.05	3,940	4,266	3,284
N. J.	1.36	1.45	1.00	213	184	123
Pa.	1.16	1.30	1.05	2,883	2,686	2,147
Ohio	.98	1.25	1.05	2,014	2,411	1,945
Ind.	.95	1.25	1.05	1,050	1,436	1,002
Ill.	1.08	1.35	1.20	1,401	1,688	1,440
Mich.	1.02	1.25	1.10	1,587	1,735	1,511
Wis.	1.25	1.50	1.30	2,816	3,010	2,948
Minn.	1.20	1.45	1.25	1,220	1,098	1,041
Iowa	1.09	1.35	1.00	2,126	1,804	1,590
Mo.	.78	.85	.90	1,469	1,071	1,089
N.Dak.	.90	1.10	1.00	33	18	17
S.Dak.	.77	.95	.70	32	17	11
Nebr.	.96	1.15	.70	76	14	10
Kans.	.94	1.05	.95	129	21	28
Del.	1.19	1.35	1.15	49	54	44
Md.	1.12	1.35	1.20	343	405	364
Va.	1.00	1.20	.90	472	571	411
W.Va.	.94	1.20	.90	431	504	371
N. C.	.91	1.00	.90	62	69	68
Ga.	.95	.90	.95	3	4	4
Ky.	.90	1.20	1.05	388	437	398
Tenn.	.90	1.10	.95	257	253	249
Ala.	^{2/} .80	.85	.85	^{2/} 4	4	4
Miss.	1.23	1.35	1.40	4	9	11
Ark.	.88	.95	1.00	55	55	55
Mont.	1.28	1.70	1.50	306	382	338
Idaho	1.36	1.45	1.30	204	173	162
Wyo.	1.12	1.00	1.05	121	106	117
Colo.	1.38	1.35	1.25	222	176	155
N.Mex.	1.27	1.20	1.15	10	7	8
Utah	1.45	1.65	1.25	33	33	26
Nev.	1.26	1.50	1.20	32	32	25
Wash.	2.07	2.00	2.05	386	400	398
Oreg.	1.58	1.60	1.40	186	184	147
Calif.	^{2/} 1.60	1.80	1.60	^{2/} 59	63	56
U. S.	1.10	1.30	1.10	26,577	27,754	23,773

^{1/} Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

^{2/} Short-time average.

SOYBEANS				COWPEAS			
CONDITION AUGUST 1				CONDITION AUGUST 1			
STATE	Average			Average			
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Percent			Percent			
N. Y.	79	89	68	--	--	--	
N. J.	84	90	70	85	91	66	
Pa.	82	88	78	--	83	74	
Ohio	76	88	91	76	88	88	
Ind.	75	89	93	72	88	88	
Ill.	75	88	92	69	83	87	
Mich.	76	89	86	--	--	--	
Wis.	79	91	81	--	--	--	
Iowa	83	90	92	--	--	--	
Mo.	69	85	86	69	83	86	
Nebr.	--	76	62	--	--	--	
Kans.	68	80	68	68	80	67	
Del.	86	91	83	84	91	75	
Md.	82	92	88	82	90	90	
Va.	77	88	89	76	85	87	
W.Va.	76	90	89	75	88	88	
N. C.	80	84	88	76	78	83	
S. C.	71	77	80	70	76	79	
Ga.	71	82	74	71	78	73	
Fla.	--	--	--	78	85	75	
Ky.	76	88	85	75	87	83	
Tenn.	75	85	79	75	80	76	
Ala.	74	82	74	73	77	73	
Miss.	76	84	78	74	78	71	
Ark.	71	77	81	71	76	80	
La.	79	82	85	74	79	75	
Okla.	66	79	64	66	81	69	
Tex.	--	80	77	71	81	69	
U. S.	75	87	89	72	79	76	

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED									
ACREAGE 1/				YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
STATE	Average:			Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-		
	1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37:	cated:	1928-37:	1938	cated	
					1939:			1939	
	Thousand Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Va.	143	157	165	1,035	930	1,100	148,630	146,010	181,500
N. C.	226	243	248	1,050	1,025	1,150	238,750	249,075	285,200
Tenn.	13	8	7	687	775	700	9,032	6,200	4,900
Total (V-N.C. area)	383	408	420	1,032	984	1,123	396,412	401,285	471,600
S. C.	12	13	15	688	700	725	8,517	9,100	10,875
Ga.	455	590	620	636	795	675	290,346	469,050	418,500
Fla.	58	75	82	860	750	525	32,488	56,250	43,050
Ala.	224	265	286	626	775	600	142,400	205,375	171,600
Miss.	25	29	30	532	510	510	13,484	14,790	15,300
Total (S.E. area)	774	972	1,033	624	776	638	487,236	754,565	659,325
Ark.	18	25	29	517	460	500	8,965	11,500	14,500
La.	11	13	13	491	500	485	5,421	6,500	6,305
Okla.	36	35	39	482	530	500	17,104	18,500	19,500
Tex.	156	260	286	482	450	450	73,876	117,000	128,700
Total (S.W. area)	221	333	367	484	461	461	105,366	153,550	169,005
U. S.	1,377	1,713	1,820	714	764	714	989,014	1,309,400	1,299,950
1/ Equivalent solid acreage.				29			ces		

B E A N S (Dry Edible) 1/

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	842	920	860	65	101	95
Vt.	606	630	630	19	19	19
N. Y.	744	900	750	979	1,449	1,088
Mich.	693	980	800	3,861	4,567	3,504
Wis.	397	480	380	24	8	4
Minn.	321	450	370	18	14	11
Nebr.	667	1,000	800	90	190	112
Kans.	362	---	200	31	---	2
Mont.	1,055	1,350	1,225	290	216	184
Idaho	1,239	1,450	1,360	1,482	1,566	1,387
Wyo.	1,041	980	975	374	470	446
Colo.	315	480	315	1,079	1,498	797
N.Mex.	342	320	285	545	531	539
Ariz.	468	580	420	38	64	48
Oreg.	3/ 597	600	700	3/ 11	12	14
Calif.	1,159	1,330	1,216	3,736	4,563	4,000
U. S.	730.6	913.7	784.4	12,638	15,268	12,252

1/ Includes beans grown for seed
2/ Bags of 100 pounds.
3/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Mass.	1,432	1,131	1,467	8,891	1/ 6,786	9,243
Conn.	1,380	971	1,395	24,461	1/ 16,223	24,000
N. Y.	1,212	1,400	1,150	1,046	1,680	1,725
Pa.	1,228	1,327	1,152	37,923	32,110	31,215
Ohio	891	875	939	33,294	23,885	28,550
Ind.	798	826	827	10,548	9,583	9,760
Wis.	1,316	1,324	1,370	32,098	32,710	32,195
Minn.	1,135	1,100	1,050	1,030	770	735
Mo.	900	950	900	5,201	6,175	5,850
Kans.	2/ 812	950	880	2/ 244	475	616
Md.	704	780	730	25,217	29,250	27,667
Va.	701	730	803	98,075	98,906	126,310
W.Va.	680	690	725	3,400	2,208	2,175
N. C.	766	845	970	493,927	516,850	715,540
S. C.	779	950	950	79,624	98,800	118,750
Ga.	816	1,031	853	66,787	90,950	89,720
Fla.	843	1,009	849	8,399	19,684	22,995
Ky.	780	797	840	321,370	292,175	311,056
Tenn.	838	846	862	108,818	98,905	97,066
Ala.	---	818	817	---	409	490
U. S.	803.2	860.1	918.5	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,655,658

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts - 1,258,000 pounds, and Connecticut - 4,697,000 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C. August 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

Class and Type	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Type	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	No.	1928-37	1938	1928-37	1938	1939
			Pounds		Thousand Pounds	
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	657	710	65,093	71,710	93,775
North Carolina	11	720	795	178,318	195,570	254,700
Total old belt	11	701	770	243,410	267,280	348,475
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	786	860	262,540	251,980	366,000
North Carolina	13	842	960	47,813	61,920	87,480
South Carolina	13	779	950	79,624	98,800	118,750
Total South Carolina belt	13	800	954	127,437	160,720	206,230
Georgia	14	813	1,030	65,870	89,610	88,400
Florida	14	756	975	5,529	15,892	19,035
Alabama	14	---	830	---	249	320
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	808	1,021	71,415	105,751	107,755
Total flue-cured	11-14	760	861	704,802	785,731	1,028,460
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	749	710	21,170	14,484	17,655
Kentucky	22	786	630	31,121	14,175	17,496
Tennessee	22	829	770	50,600	31,955	35,275
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	813	721	81,721	46,130	52,771
Kentucky	23	765	775	25,690	17,050	17,820
Tennessee	23	812	805	6,428	4,910	4,785
Total Paducah	23	775	781	32,118	21,960	22,605
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	796	875	5,013	1,750	1,750
Total fire-cured	21-24	794	736	140,022	84,324	94,781
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	818	850	12,575	11,645	12,950
Indiana	31	790	825	8,852	9,158	9,322
Missouri	31	900	950	5,201	6,175	5,850
Kansas	31	812	950	229	475	616
Virginia	31	1,038	940	8,808	10,528	12,390
West Virginia	31	680	690	3,400	2,208	2,175
North Carolina	31	803	900	5,257	7,380	7,360
Kentucky	31	775	810	222,238	231,660	242,750
Tennessee	31	852	900	49,204	59,400	54,250
Alabama	31	---	800	---	160	170
Total Burley	31	796	833	315,689	338,789	347,843
Southern Maryland	32	704	780	25,217	29,250	27,667
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	789	829	340,907	368,039	375,510
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	835	850	1,596	425	438
Kentucky	35	814	750	16,040	12,750	15,750
Tennessee	35	792	800	2,586	2,640	2,756
Total One-Sucker	35	814	760	20,223	15,815	18,944
Green River (Ky.)	36	810	870	21,268	14,790	15,480
Virginia sun-cured	37	727	780	3,004	2,184	2,490
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	808	808	44,494	32,789	36,914
Short-time average.						(Over)

ces

Class and Type	YIELD PER ACRE				PRODUCTION			
	Type	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
	No.	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	Thousand Pounds
CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,228	1,325	1,150	37,532	31,800	30,935	
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	938	900	1,000	20,149	12,240	15,600	
Georgia	45	1,015	1,150	1,150	429	460	460	
Florida	45	1,006	1,350	1,150	575	1,080	1,380	
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,004	1,283	1,150	1,004	1,540	1,840	
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,109	1,175	1,097	58,784	45,580	48,375	
CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,150	1,600	383	115	160	
Connecticut	51	1,554	1,130	1,600	13,618	9,040	12,800	
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,554	1,130	1,600	14,001	2/ 9,155	12,960	
Massachusetts	52	1,534	1,210	1,575	7,348	5,687	7,718	
Connecticut	52	1,534	1,050	1,600	5,573	2,730	4,480	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,534	1,153	1,584	12,922	2/ 8,417	12,198	
New York	53	1,212	1,400	1,150	1,046	1,680	1,725	
Pennsylvania	53	1,319	1,550	1,400	392	310	280	
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,242	1,421	1,179	1,438	1,990	2,005	
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,337	1,340	1,370	19,905	20,100	19,180	
Wisconsin	55	1,288	1,300	1,370	12,193	12,610	13,015	
Minnesota	55	1,135	1,100	1,050	1,080	770	735	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,280	1,287	1,348	13,273	13,380	13,750	
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,409	1,257	1,441	61,538	53,042	60,093	
CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,012	820	1,050	1,145	984	1,365	
Connecticut	61	995	730	1,050	5,182	4,453	6,720	
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	998	745	1,050	6,326	2/ 5,437	8,085	
Georgia	62	1,053	1,100	1,075	487	880	860	
Florida	62	1,006	1,130	1,075	2,295	2,712	2,580	
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,013	1,122	1,075	2,782	3,592	3,440	
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	1,007	860	1,037	9,211	9,039	11,525	
Total cigar types	41-62	1,216	1,177	1,241	129,533	107,551	119,993	
UNITED STATES	All	803.2	860.1	918.5	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,655,658	

2/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds.

ces

POTATOES 1/							
GROUP	AND	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
		Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
STATE		1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:							
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine		267	240	290	44,968	39,600	49,300
New York		123	122	115	29,005	26,840	24,035
Pennsylvania		120	114	112	25,584	22,002	21,168
3 Eastern		161.1	153.0	166.4	99,557	88,442	94,503
Michigan		92	120	95	25,922	30,000	25,175
Wisconsin		88	90	85	23,380	19,080	17,510
Minnesota		77	90	95	25,691	20,700	22,705
North Dakota		72	85	70	9,137	12,070	10,710
South Dakota		57	56	70	2,893	1,624	2,170
5 Central		82.4	96.7	87.6	37,023	33,474	78,270
Nebraska		79	78	65	8,456	6,240	5,590
Montana		93	90	95	1,911	1,620	1,995
Idaho		214	250	205	23,308	28,750	28,290
Wyoming		88	60	60	2,312	1,080	1,320
Colorado		146	130	110	14,762	11,830	9,570
Utah		152	165	135	2,000	2,244	1,742
Nevada		142	160	150	421	336	300
Washington		166	172	175	8,422	7,568	7,700
Oregon		140	170	160	6,109	7,310	7,200
California		222	260	265	10,117	18,720	19,610
10 Western		149.9	172.5	156.6	77,817	85,698	83,317
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE		120.8	132.9	128.4	264,397	257,614	256,090

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
New Hampshire ...		153	135	160	1,445	1,296	1,536
Vermont		136	120	135	2,280	1,884	2,160
Massachusetts ...		131	130	140	1,975	2,041	2,324
Rhode Island		166	160	185	545	624	740
Connecticut		154	140	135	2,387	2,310	2,295
5 New England		143.8	132.8	143.3	8,630	8,155	9,055
West Virginia ...		83	85	85	3,109	2,720	2,635
Ohio		96	107	105	12,308	12,626	12,390
Indiana		87	95	95	5,334	4,940	4,940
Illinois		76	98	90	3,709	3,822	3,330
Iowa		80	98	90	6,228	5,684	5,040
5 Central		87.1	99.6	96.4	30,688	29,792	28,335
New Mexico		73	80	55	386	560	330
Arizona		78	110	85	196	275	187
2 Southwestern		74.6	87.9	63.0	582	835	517
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE		95.1	104.8	103.2	39,900	38,782	37,907
30 LATE STATES		116.6	128.4	124.6	304,298	296,396	293,997

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
New Jersey		163	195	125	7,615	10,530	7,000
Delaware		87	92	86	467	368	344
Maryland		103	115	89	3,257	2,990	2,225
Virginia		121	131	89	12,352	10,349	7,031
Kentucky		76	103	88	3,818	4,635	4,048
Missouri		77	108	91	4,411	5,832	4,823
Kansas		83	111	75	3,365	3,219	2,175
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE		106.8	130.3	94.7	35,284	37,923	27,646
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE		115.6	128.7	121.3	339,582	334,319	321,645

lnb

(Continued)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
and	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Indicated
STATE	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>						
North Carolina	100	110	93	8,028	8,690	8,091
South Carolina	116	116	111	2,476	2,784	3,108
Georgia	65	58	75	1,016	1,044	1,425
Florida	110	132	118	2,935	4,488	3,422
Tennessee	69	80	73	2,941	3,120	2,920
Alabama	81	103	105	2,663	4,326	4,620
Mississippi	72	72	72	1,005	1,368	1,368
Arkansas	74	85	79	2,960	3,400	2,923
Louisiana	62	64	54	2,426	2,752	2,268
Oklahoma	71	72	68	2,805	2,376	2,380
Texas	66	59	62	3,361	2,950	2,666
<u>TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>88.6</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<u>32,676</u>	<u>37,298</u>	<u>35,191</u>
<u>TOTAL UNITED STATES</u>	<u>111.4</u>	<u>123.1</u>	<u>116.1</u>	<u>372,258</u>	<u>371,617</u>	<u>356,834</u>

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.

STATE	SWEET POTATOES					
New Jersey	140	106	122	2,078	1,470	1,830
Indiana	104	115	115	426	345	345
Illinois	84	108	95	507	648	570
Iowa	87	100	97	238	300	291
Missouri	80	85	90	880	1,020	1,080
Kansas	93	125	80	440	375	240
Delaware	128	100	125	863	500	625
Maryland	140	130	150	1,156	1,040	1,200
Virginia	115	105	120	4,235	3,570	4,080
North Carolina	95	108	110	7,896	8,748	8,910
South Carolina	85	98	100	4,965	6,468	6,900
Georgia	73	75	77	8,102	9,225	9,471
Florida	70	70	67	1,438	1,400	1,340
Kentucky	83	95	85	1,719	2,280	1,955
Tennessee	30	103	95	5,122	5,459	4,845
Alabama	33	80	85	7,312	8,560	9,095
Mississippi	92	89	89	6,939	7,743	8,010
Arkansas	76	75	85	2,820	3,225	3,400
Louisiana	70	70	73	6,471	6,930	7,592
Oklahoma	67	70	65	1,226	1,470	1,430
Texas	73	75	72	4,630	4,350	4,032
California	103	117	110	1,116	1,521	1,320
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>88.6</u>	<u>70,690</u>	<u>76,647</u>	<u>78,561</u>

BROOMCORN								
STATE	ACREAGE		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION			
	1938	1939	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	1938	1939
	1,000 acres		Pounds		Tons			
Ill.	38	30	495	450	510	8,890	8,600	7,600
Kans.	22	19	217	180	140	4,440	2,000	1,300
Okla.	91	73	344	275	225	17,010	12,500	8,200
Texas	29	21	292	300	225	3,300	4,400	2,400
Colo.	32	25	206	190	160	5,570	3,000	2,000
N. Mex.	51	54	234	245	235	5,150	6,200	6,300
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>267.8</u>	<u>278.9</u>	<u>251.4</u>	<u>44,470</u>	<u>36,700</u>	<u>27,800</u>

APPLES									
: Condition on August 1 in States :									
: Having Commercial Production :					Commercial Production 1/				
STATE	: Average :				: Average :				Indicated
	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939		: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939		
	Percent				Thousand Bushels				
Me.	53	53	65		900	506	750		
N. H.	58	47	63		675	400	690		
Vt.	58	55	85		525	276	750		
Mass.	57	48	63		2,177	1,583	2,140		
R. I.	59	40	56		262	176	225		
Conn.	57	64	61		1,043	986	935		
N. Y.	48	49	71		11,914	10,464	14,750		
N. J.	61	66	65		2,486	2,900	2,800		
Pa.	50	45	68		4,137	3,800	5,800		
Ohio	41	27	69		3,325	1,950	5,500		
Ind.	43	38	68		942	700	1,150		
Ill.	44	36	60		3,203	1,900	4,500		
Mich.	53	42	77		5,456	4,800	8,200		
Wis.	59	54	68		423	310	450		
Minn.	51	57	66		156	145	175		
Iowa	50	65	58		273	340	320		
Mo.	44	13	56		1,266	250	1,450		
Nebr.	42	66	50		222	350	270		
Kans.	38	36	57		688	500	885		
Del.	64	65	80		1,273	1,450	1,750		
Md.	48	49	61		1,331	1,419	1,550		
Va.	47	44	49		8,153	7,268	7,800		
W.Va.	45	38	52		3,576	3,227	4,000		
N. C.	51	46	48		657	480	580		
Ga.	53	58	59		426	420	450		
Ky.	46	20	42		374	130	300		
Tenn.	50	15	47		278	120	250		
Ark.	48	17	49		912	175	750		
Okla.	38	31	40		70	50	60		
Mont.	59	78	66		337	310	300		
Idaho	71	71	70		3,563	2,451	2,300		
Colo.	54	66	44		1,630	1,746	1,100		
N.Mex.	49	26	53		615	400	620		
Ariz.	65	44	80		32	32	40		
Utah	65	75	67		404	345	240		
Wash.	74	77	72		24,907	22,400	21,500		
Oreg.	72	71	74		2,828	2,617	2,500		
Calif.	73	57	74		5,032	5,019	4,800		
38 States 2/	55	50	65		96,469	82,395	102,630		

1/ Commercial production is that part of the crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption.
2/ Average condition shown for the 38 States is not comparable with U.S. averages previously published.

PEACHES

STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION ^{1/}		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
	Percent			Thousand Bushels		
N.H.	51	53	62	18	19	17
Mass.	53	63	53	116	88	68
R. I.	59	90	65	26	27	19
Conn.	57	64	50	173	140	96
N. Y.	58	54	76	1,435	1,134	1,640
N. J.	57	68	67	1,300	1,172	1,288
Pa.	48	50	68	1,673	1,842	2,550
Ohio	38	30	64	898	481	1,162
Ind.	37	30	51	465	144	353
Ill.	41	51	65	1,545	1,480	2,027
Mich.	53	47	86	1,558	1,341	2,730
Iowa	34	58	68	78	90	111
Mo.	33	9	45	819	116	1,049
Nebr.	30	63	56	36	72	76
Kans.	26	11	36	127	43	122
Del.	52	67	82	284	304	408
Md.	48	61	70	382	352	410
Va.	45	55	41	885	1,161	968
W. Va.	34	29	39	335	184	308
N. C.	59	73	42	1,909	2,232	1,426
S. C.	60	74	68	1,140	1,515	1,462
Ga.	56	72	53	5,537	5,320	4,212
Fla.	<u>2/58</u>	<u>2/80</u>	41	62	68	33
Ky.	37	20	31	573	352	499
Tenn.	45	19	54	1,342	610	1,705
Ala.	52	63	62	1,304	1,705	1,732
Miss.	55	71	70	770	1,061	1,064
Ark.	43	54	62	1,681	2,451	2,709
La.	51	55	60	259	325	396
Okla.	26	25	33	529	429	600
Tex.	44	32	66	1,278	964	1,943
Idaho	55	82	60	136	181	146
Colo.	73	69	77	1,068	1,634	1,701
N. Mex.	35	17	41	73	51	74
Ariz.	65	37	73	62	22	51
Utah	58	89	83	461	573	578
Nev.	47	81	89	5	6	7
Wash.	62	83	68	1,083	1,428	1,193
Oreg.	61	62	86	273	327	396
Calif.	75	75	86	22,456	20,501	23,835
Clingstone ^{3/}	74	76	86	14,764	13,042	15,043
Freestone ^{4/}	76	73	87	7,692	7,459	8,792
U.S.	58	60	68	54,151	51,945	61,164

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. ^{2/} Production in percentage of a full crop.
^{3/} Mainly for canning. ^{4/} Mainly for drying.

PEARS

STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION ^{1/}		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	51	58	58	12	13	13
N.H.	58	69	55	13	15	12
Vt.	50	62	58	8	7	7
Mass.	58	69	49	70	75	44
R.I.	64	62	75	10	11	10
Conn.	62	67	58	46	49	40
N.Y.	46	66	56	1,298	1,960	1,616
N.J.	43	70	56	82	57	54
Pa.	53	47	59	617	657	843
Ohio	48	42	62	606	634	847
Ind.	45	43	63	344	366	548
Ill.	43	32	55	559	413	632
Mich.	55	60	56	974	1,411	1,398
Iowa	45	58	70	97	104	148
Mo.	38	10	52	360	66	462
Nebr.	38	56	54	37	54	55
Kans.	35	15	49	157	56	174
Del.	49	47	65	17	7	9
Md.	49	59	47	94	82	73
Va.	38	43	22	320	334	196
W.Va.	29	22	31	61	35	62
N.C.	48	72	39	250	364	206
S.C.	57	81	61	99	129	105
Ga.	54	80	52	256	404	286
Fla.	66	80	39	90	156	83
Ky.	36	23	30	204	135	180
Tenn.	39	22	34	237	186	261
Ala.	50	71	54	277	383	313
Miss.	53	80	53	257	462	342
Ark.	45	44	58	151	156	218
La.	53	79	56	104	190	144
Okla.	28	30	42	117	80	108
Tex.	44	49	60	358	440	476
Idaho	66	81	69	61	67	58
Colo.	61	78	48	271	251	168
N.Mex.	46	26	64	42	27	56
Ariz.	68	55	85	12	6	11
Utah	64	85	76	82	127	114
Nev.	63	76	70	4	4	4
Wash., All	74	83	71	4,501	6,500	5,860
Bartlett	--	--	69	3,319	4,340	3,700
Other	--	--	75	1,182	2,160	2,160
Oreg., All	74	78	79	3,040	4,249	4,367
Bartlett	--	--	77	1,354	1,437	1,451
Other	--	--	80	1,687	2,812	2,916
Calif., All	67	79	71	9,296	11,751	10,042
Bartlett	--	--	72	8,283	9,751	8,917
Other	--	--	67	1,008	2,000	1,125
U. S.	60	68	64	25,489	32,473	30,645

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

GRAPES								
STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION 1/			Indicated	
	Average			Average				
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939		
	Percent			Tons				
Me.	68	73	74	32	30	30		
N. H.	73	79	67	89	70	100		
Vt.	66	95	87	37	40	40		
Mass.	77	66	77	621	540	730		
R. I.	80	75	76	289	220	250		
Conn.	80	64	76	2,018	1,960	2,460		
N. Y.	74	61	76	77,590	55,600	74,500		
N. J.	80	79	67	3,130	2,800	3,000		
Pa.	72	59	69	23,020	15,700	22,900		
Ohio	75	31	88	29,100	9,800	41,400		
Ind.	73	41	83	4,180	2,200	5,100		
Ill.	73	68	85	6,470	6,300	8,800		
Mich.	74	26	80	62,990	16,900	59,600		
Wis.	77	82	80	382	430	460		
Minn.	68	76	81	256	270	300		
Iowa	73	77	84	5,850	5,000	5,800		
Mo.	69	48	80	9,750	6,200	12,300		
Nebr.	62	66	59	2,420	3,100	2,700		
Kans.	59	62	68	3,760	3,100	4,000		
Del.	83	75	88	2,100	1,500	2,200		
Md.	75	66	77	700	580	700		
Va.	73	59	71	2,280	2,000	2,800		
W.Va.	66	30	72	1,381	430	1,950		
N. C.	78	75	78	6,044	6,600	8,300		
S. C.	74	68	76	1,416	1,670	2,070		
Ga.	72	73	68	1,344	1,660	1,800		
Fla.	70	76	67	787	820	710		
Ky.	69	69	73	1,724	2,390	2,910		
Tenn.	71	45	64	1,839	1,590	2,340		
Ala.	69	61	69	1,204	1,400	1,730		
Miss.	70	64	68	285	250	290		
Ark.	69	38	56	10,520	4,800	8,200		
La.	65	65	69	54	50	60		
Okla.	60	49	59	3,145	2,500	3,500		
Tex.	65	52	70	2,360	2,000	2,900		
Idaho	82	90	82	535	580	550		
Colo.	69	76	67	492	650	560		
N.Mex.	76	78	87	1,035	1,240	1,270		
Ariz.	80	76	88	1,125	730	720		
Utah	83	87	70	976	860	730		
Nev.	85	100	91	95	100	100		
Wash.	84	88	92	5,090	5,500	6,100		
Oreg.	84	89	83	2,280	2,400	2,100		
Calif.	76	86	84	1,934,200	2,531,000	2,345,000		
Wine varieties	78	87	80	465,900	641,000	569,000		
Raisin "	76	87	86	1,122,800	1,443,000	1,386,000		
Dried 2/	--	--	--	209,660	290,000	--		
Not dried	--	--	--	284,100	285,000	--		
Table varieties	74	83	81	345,500	447,000	390,000		
U. S.	76	82	83	2,214,995	2,703,560	2,644,060		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes. ces

CHERRIES

PRODUCTION - ALL VARIETIES 1/							
STATE	Percent of a full crop			Average			Preliminary
	1929-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Percent			Tons			
N. Y.	67	52	81	18,364	16,900	27,210	
Pa.	54	41	75	2/ 7,594	6,560	12,170	
Ohio	54	33	79	2/ 4,814	3,630	8,860	
Mich.	65	30	70	29,423	14,940	35,280	
Wis.	2/ 68	59	58	8,699	8,600	8,350	
Mont.	63	91	78	473	430	360	
Idaho	68	83	63	2,805	2,490	1,800	
Colo.	48	80	58	3,196	5,280	3,920	
Utah	64	97	43	2,958	4,440	2,130	
Wash.	63	81	77	15,170	26,500	26,800	
Oreg.	61	69	78	13,030	21,100	24,100	
Calif.	59	72	82	19,380	30,000	33,600	
12 States		58	75	124,646	140,870	184,580	

PRODUCTION - SWEET VARIETIES 1/				PRODUCTION - SOUR VARIETIES 1/			
STATE	Preliminary			Preliminary			
	1938	1939		1938	1939		
	Tons			Tons			
N. Y.	1,440	1,980		15,460	25,230		
Pa.	1,960	3,280		4,600	8,890		
Ohio	180	450		3,450	8,410		
Mich.	2,240	2,680		12,700	32,600		
Wis.	---	---		8,600	8,350		
Mont.	60	60		370	300		
Idaho	1,970	1,370		520	430		
Colo.	280	150		5,000	3,770		
Utah	3,330	1,590		1,110	540		
Wash.	19,850	19,800		6,650	7,000		
Oreg.	19,250	21,800		1,850	2,300		
Calif.	30,000	33,600		---	---		
12 States	80,560	86,760		60,310	97,820		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1939

August 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Condition August 1 <u>1</u> /			CROP	: Condition August 1 <u>1</u> /		
and	: Average: :			and	: Average: :		
STATE	: 1928-37:	1938	1939	STATE	: 1928-37:	1938	1939
	Percent				Percent		
<u>ORANGES:</u>				<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>			
California, all	75	77	68	Florida, all	66	74	54
Valencias	76	76	70	Seedless	--	--	--
Navels & Misc.	73	78	65	Other	--	--	--
Florida, all	73	76	77	California	<u>2</u> / 77	80	70
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	Texas	<u>2</u> / 60	73	55
Valencias	--	--	--	Arizona	<u>2</u> / 83	70	63
Tangerines	65	70	52	4 States	<u>2</u> / 65	74	56
Satsumas	56	65	67	<u>LEMONS:</u>			
Texas	<u>2</u> / 65	78	62	California	74	79	66
Arizona	<u>2</u> / 80	71	66	<u>LIMES:</u>			
Alabama	--	76	70	Florida	72	74	66
Mississippi	--	93	60				
Louisiana	<u>2</u> / 84	80	69				
7 States	74	77	71				

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. Indicated production for the 1939-40 season will be issued in October.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and FLORIDA

STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION 1/		
and	Average	:	:	Average	:	Indicated
CROP	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Tons		
CALIFORNIA:						
Apricots	62	41	32	231,900	166,000	325,000
Figs:						
Dried)	76	86	72	20,260	31,500	---
Not dried)				8,200	11,000	---
Olives	57	65	40	21,920	41,000	---
Almonds	58	55	75	12,170	15,000	20,000
Walnuts	76	67	84	40,090	45,300	56,000
OREGON:						
Filberts	2/ 79	70	90	859	1,860	2,940
Walnuts	2/ 68	82	76	1,940	5,500	4,400
FLORIDA:						
Avocados	2/ 65	60	64	2/ 1,240	2,220	---
Pineapples	3/ 73	3/ 80	3/ 72	13,750	<u>B o x e s</u> 20,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

PLUMS and PRUNES							
CROP	:	Condition August 1			:	Production	
and	:	Average	:	:	Average	:	Indicated
STATE	:	1928-37	:	1938	:	1939	:
		Percent				Tons	
						Fresh Basis 1/	
PLUMS:							
Mich.		51		33		5,790	2,900
Calif.		70		69		61,800	63,000
PRUNES:							
Idaho		62		76		18,610	15,700
Wash., All	2/	58		59		32,640	25,800
Eastern Wash.	2/	66		75	2/	13,078	14,800
Western Wash.	2/	54		49	2/	20,778	11,000
Ore., All	2/	56		49		109,070	92,300
Eastern Ore.	2/	62		69	2/	12,800	13,600
Western Ore.	2/	56		46	2/	103,222	78,700
Calif. 3/		63		85		198,600	4/224,000

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938, production includes the following quantities unharvested or wasted on account of market conditions: Idaho -- 500 tons; Washington -- 3,900 tons; Oregon -- 22,200 tons.
- 2/ Short-time average.
- 3/ To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis multiply by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. In Washington and Oregon, the ratio ranges from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried.
- 4/ In addition to the 224,000 tons of dried prunes produced, an equivalent of 60,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested because of market conditions, and 4,000 tons (dry basis) were lost in drying process.

DISPOSITION OF PRUNES IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON 1/

STATE and	:	Average		:
DISPOSITION	:	1928-37	:	1938
		Tons		
		Fresh Basis		
Used fresh				
Washington		14,240		15,500
Oregon		17,000		17,800
Canned				
Washington		4,520		2,900
Oregon		13,940		12,400
Dry Basis				
Dried				
Washington		3,440		1,000
Oregon		23,460		13,300

- 1/ An estimate of the disposition of the 1939 crop in Washington and Oregon will be published October 10.

lnb

PECANS					
STATE	Condition August 1		All varieties		
	Production		Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand Pounds	
Ill.	53	74	169	75	281
Mo.	36	45	912	148	480
N. C.	73	63	852	1,188	1,093
S. C.	65	68	976	1,100	1,218
Ga.	68	62	7,010	8,122	8,242
Fla.	66	58	1,398	1,774	1,554
Ala.	62	69	2,922	2,280	3,754
Miss.	48	57	4,831	4,294	5,660
Ark.	54	64	3,490	2,240	3,677
La.	56	52	4,620	3,400	3,350
Okla.	15	39	13,012	2,100	11,583
Tex.	38	39	25,120	23,000	21,420
12 States	41	47	65,313	49,721	62,312

STATE	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ill.	1	2	8	168	73	273
Mo.	16	7	29	895	141	451
N. C.	593	880	309	259	308	284
S. C.	825	990	1,096	151	110	122
Ga.	6,438	7,553	7,665	572	569	577
Fla.	1,093	1,437	1,243	305	337	311
Ala.	2,538	2,052	3,341	384	228	413
Miss.	2,467	2,147	3,000	2,364	2,147	2,660
Ark.	292	290	515	3,198	1,950	3,162
La.	1,041	1,020	1,005	3,580	2,380	2,345
Okla.	302	126	695	12,710	1,974	10,888
Tex.	943	1,000	1,285	24,177	22,000	20,135
12 States	16,549	17,504	20,691	48,764	32,217	41,621

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

H O P S						
STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Production			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Wash.	1,766	1,935	1,900	1/ 7,032	1/ 9,675	9,310
Oreg.	970	830	1,000	1/ 18,352	1/ 16,434	19,400
Calif.	1,604	1,366	1,500	1/ 8,695	1/ 9,152	10,350
U. S.	1,198	1,119	1,252	1/ 34,079	1/ 35,261	39,060

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions, including the 1938 marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

State	MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY				MILK COWS ON
	CROP REPORTERS ^{1/}				FARMS ^{2/}
	: August 1 : (Avg.) 1928-37:	: August 1 : 1937	: August 1 : 1938	: August 1 : 1939	: Number June 1939 as : percent of June 1938
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
N.Eng.	15.77	16.70	16.27	16.56	102.3
N.Y.	17.5	18.5	17.7	16.6	101.5
N.J.	18.6	19.0	19.5	18.9	101
Pa.	17.0	17.7	18.4	17.3	101
N.Atl.	16.98	17.89	17.75	17.00	101.5
Ohio	16.1	17.1	17.8	17.6	100
Ind.	15.0	15.5	17.0	16.7	101
Ill.	14.4	15.4	16.1	16.2	99
Mich.	17.4	18.1	18.5	19.0	100
Wis.	17.2	17.6	18.7	17.7	100.5
E.N.Cent.	16.29	16.99	17.82	17.40	100.1
Minn.	15.1	15.9	16.9	15.9	100
Iowa	14.3	14.5	15.6	15.8	100
Mo.	10.9	11.8	12.2	12.1	97
N.Dak.	14.7	16.3	16.6	15.0	102
S.Dak.	12.8	12.7	12.6	13.0	102
Nebr.	14.0	14.6	14.5	14.9	103
Kans.	13.1	12.8	14.2	13.8	102
W.N.Cent.	13.67	14.12	14.83	14.48	100.4
Md.	15.2	16.1	15.4	16.9	101
Va.	13.2	14.4	14.4	13.3	104
W.Va.	13.9	14.5	14.9	15.2	102
N.C.	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.9	102
S.C.	10.8	11.5	11.0	11.5	101
S.Atl.	11.91	12.68	12.89	13.23	101.8
Ky.	13.0	13.6	14.8	14.5	99
Tenn.	11.8	11.9	13.4	12.7	100
Miss.	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.1	99
Ark.	9.7	10.9	10.3	10.0	100
Okla.	11.0	11.7	13.1	12.6	102
Tex.	9.8	10.3	10.9	10.4	93
S.Cent.	10.25	10.67	11.24	11.09	99.7
Mont.	14.9	16.3	18.7	18.7	102
Idaho	18.9	20.2	19.2	20.3	99
Wyo.	15.0	17.3	15.7	15.5	97
Colo.	14.6	15.3	17.3	15.7	100
Wash.	19.4	20.5	20.0	21.0	101
Oreg.	17.8	19.4	18.4	18.1	99
Calif.	18.2	18.6	19.4	19.0	101
West	16.59	18.23	18.19	13.40	100.7
U.S.	14.19	14.85	15.40	15.10	100.5

^{1/} Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

^{2/} Based on reports for about 150,000 herds collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

AUGUST 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT

While the farm laying flock on August 1 was reported to be only about 3 percent larger than a year ago, the number of pullets not yet of laying age, the potential layers of tomorrow, was reported to be over 6 percent larger than a year ago. Egg production continues high and the total production for the year, as indicated by the monthly layings from January to August, is about 4 percent greater than for the same months of last year and the largest production since the record began in 1925 with the exception of the record high during 1927. An abundance of feed and liberal feeding is duly reflected in the high egg production.

The seasonal decline in the number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks this year has been slightly more than average. The average number of layers on August 1 was 61.3 compared with 59.5 a year ago and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 64.2. Compared with a year ago increases were shown in the North Central and the South Central States while decreases were shown in all other geographic areas. In the West North Central States the increase was about 9 percent, in the South Central States about 6 percent and in the East North Central States about 1 percent. In the North Atlantic and Western States the decrease was about 2 percent and in the South Atlantic States about 1 percent.

Numbers of layers were below the 10-year average in all geographic areas ranging from about 2 percent in the South Central States to about 7 percent in the West North Central States.

Although the rate of laying on August 1 was about 2 percent below the record of a year ago, it equaled the high rate of 1937 and exceeded the August 1 figure of all other years in the 15-year series, and was about 9 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) August 1 average.

The average number of eggs laid on August 1 per 100 layers in farm flocks was 40.4 compared with 41.2 a year ago and the 10-year average of 37.1. The aggregate laying per 100 layers indicated by the 3 monthly layings, January to August, is about 1 percent smaller than for the same months in 1938, but it is about 10 percent above the 10-year average, and the largest of record with the exception of last year.

The rate of laying continued high and is above the 10-year average in all geographic areas, ranging from 2 percent above in the Western States to 13 percent above in the West North Central States. In the North Atlantic States it set a new record high for August 1. In the Western States it exceeds last year by about 1 percent but was below the record of August, 1937. In all other geographic areas it was exceeded by the record rates of 1938.

Egg production on August 1 as indicated by the average production per farm flock was about 1 percent larger than the production of a year ago and about 3 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average. The aggregate production of eggs indicated by the 3 monthly returns, January to August, is about 4 percent greater than the aggregate for the same months of last year, about 6 percent above the 10-year aggregate and is the largest aggregate since the record began in 1925 with the exception of the aggregate in 1927. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of about 4 percent in the West North Central States and about 2 percent in the South Central States. The decreases were about 3 percent in the South Atlantic States, about 2 percent in the Western States and about 1 percent in the North

POULTRY COMMENTS, CONTINUED:

Atlantic and East North Central States. Egg production was above the 10-year average in all geographic areas except in the Western States which was about 4 percent below.

The average number of pullets not yet of laying age in farm flocks on August 1 was reported at 62.8 compared with 59.1 a year ago, an increase of about 6 percent. An increase is shown in all geographic areas with the exception of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States where the decrease was about 5 percent and 1 percent respectively. The increase was about 42 percent in the Western States, about 5 percent in the West North Central States and about 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central States.

Although the feed-egg and feed-chicken ratios during July were not as favorable as they were during July of last year, they are still considerably above the 10-year average ratios. During July it required 6.11 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration, compared with 5.30 a year earlier, and the 10-year July average of 7.56 dozen eggs. It required 7.36 pounds of chickens to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration during July compared with 7.03 during July of last year and the 10-year average of 9.05 pounds.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock 2/			Eggs per 100 layers 3/			Eggs per flock 3/		
	Jan. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	gate	July 1	Aug. 1	gate
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	77.5	75.1	47.9	44.0	358	37.3	33.2	307
1938	96.7	77.0	74.7	51.1	45.7	391	39.6	34.4	338
1939	98.4	4/75.4	73.2	50.1	46.3	389	4/37.9	34.2	330
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	89.8	84.2	42.9	36.3	311	38.7	30.9	318
1938	102.4	79.2	75.7	47.3	41.9	350	37.7	32.0	320
1939	110.4	84.7	79.5	47.0	40.5	347	40.0	32.4	338
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	47.7	46.4	40.4	36.1	315	19.2	16.6	165
1938	55.8	46.0	44.5	42.5	39.3	347	19.2	17.3	172
1939	59.9	45.9	44.0	42.4	38.8	345	19.1	16.8	157
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	50.4	49.9	38.0	32.6	303	19.2	16.4	173
1938	59.3	47.6	46.3	42.0	36.3	336	19.9	16.8	178
1939	63.6	50.8	49.0	40.7	35.1	330	20.6	17.2	186
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	60.8	60.1	48.6	43.7	360	29.7	26.5	238
1938	71.1	59.6	57.5	49.9	44.3	372	29.8	26.0	240
1939	72.6	4/57.7	56.6	48.4	44.7	373	4/28.1	25.5	238
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	66.8	64.2	42.8	37.1	319	28.3	23.6	238
1938	77.6	61.6	59.3	46.5	41.2	354	28.2	24.2	244
1939	82.8	4/64.3	61.3	45.9	40.4	350	4/29.0	24.4	252

- 1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South. Flocks of more than 400 layers not included in these averages.
- 2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
- 3/ August 1939 figures are preliminary.
- 4/ Revised.

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PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8	106.7	105.0	100.8					

Prices received for one dozen eggs

1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	16.5					

Prices received for one pound of chicken

1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7					

Prices received for one pound of turkey

1928-37(Av.)	19.3									17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9	15.6	14.7	14.4					

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.23	7.86	7.55	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50	7.02	7.05	6.11					

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.29	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00	7.68	7.84	7.36					

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